

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAIPUR STATE
FOR

1933-34
(S. 1990).



Published under the orders of the Council of State.

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CHAPTER XII.

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Nil.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAIPUR STATE

FOR

1933-34, (SAMBAT 1990).

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Rulers for Jaipur, who are Kachhwaha Rajputs, claim descent from Kush, one of the two sons of Rama. They are Surya Vanshi, i. e. of the Solar Dynasty, and the Sun is the chief object of their worship. An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhanu Saptmi, is held by the Raj in the month of Magh (January-February). The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachhwaha clan to which clan belong, amongst others, the Maharajas of Kashmir and Alwar. The Kachhwahas first ruled in Ayodhya, the modern Oudh. Thence they migrated towards the south to Rohtas, and ruled over the country round about the river Sone for many centuries. Subsequently they came to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established a Kingdom, in what is now Jaipur territory, with their capital at Dausa. Thereafter, subduing the Minas, who originally occupied the country called Dausdar, and dispossessing them of many important strongholds such as Kho, Mach, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Amber, they made Amber their Capital. In A. D. 1728, Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Of the Kachhwaha Kings, the most prominent were Pajwan, Dulah Rai, Koontal, Pirthi Raj—who was the founder of the twelve present Kotries—Maharaja Man Singh, Maharajas Jai Singh I and II, Maharaja Madho Singh I, and Maharaja Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. They rendered notable services to the Moghul Emperors, from whom they received grants of Parganas and titles.

Brief History of
the Jaipur Ruling
Family.

2. Maharaja Man Singh was one of the bravest Rulers and the greatest General of his time. His conquests were many and included the Deccan, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Kabul. He was appointed Mansabdar Haft Hazari, Captain of 7,000 horses, by the then Moghul Emperor—a rare distinction and honour in those times. Maharaja Jai Singh I, received the title of 'Mirza Raja' and 'Rajadhiraja', and Maharaja Jai Singh II, the title of 'Sawai' from the Delhi Court. To Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh posterity has much cause for gratitude. Apart from the singular foresight which he displayed in the admirable design of the great capital that bears his name, he has left his mark on history as a distinguished patron of astronomy: he founded several observatories in different places, the largest and most important of them being at Jaipur. Maharaja Jagat Singh was the first Ruler of Jaipur to conclude a treaty with the British Government: this event took place in A. D. 1803. Maharaja Ram Singh rendered loyal services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received the grant of Pargana Kot Qasim in recognition of the assistance which he gave. He was a very enlightened Ruler and he greatly improved the administration and established many institutions for the benefit of his subjects. He was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji. Maharaja Madho Singhji visited England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor Edward VII. He founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund and rendered loyal assistance to the British Government in men and money during the Great War of 1914-1919. The titles of G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., and G.B.E., were bestowed on him, and he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army. Maharaja Madho Singhji died on the 7th September, 1922, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja.

3. A Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

Situation and Area.

4. The Jaipur State is situated in the North-East of Rajputana, lying between $25^{\circ}41'$ and $28^{\circ}34'$ North Latitude and between $74^{\circ}41'$ and $77^{\circ}13'$ East Longitude. The State covers an area of 16,682 square miles. Its extreme length from North to South is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is bounded on the North by Bikaner, Loharu and Patiala, on the South by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the East by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar, and on the West by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The detached district of Kot Qasim adjoins the Rewari Tahsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha.

Physical Features.

5. With the exception of Shekhawati, which is, to a great extent, a sandy desert tract, the country is, for the most part, level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea level) in Shekhawati. The principal river of Jaipur is the Banas, which flows for about 110 miles through the State or along its borders; a second river of note is the Banganga, which, for about 90 miles, traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake of importance is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals, such as copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, steatite and garnets. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is 335 square miles, or 2.03 per cent. of the total area of the State. The supply of sub-soil water is fair in many districts and limited in others.

Climate.

6. The climate is dry and healthy. The mean temperature during the year under report was 75.5°F ., varying from 56.5°F . in January, 1934, to 89.1°F . in May, 1934, departure from normal during the two months being -4.4°F and -1.7°F , respectively. The maximum temperature in 1933-34, recorded at Jaipur, was 114.6°F , on the 14th June, 1934, and the minimum was 31.0°F , recorded on the 22nd January, 1934; the corresponding figures for 1932-33 being 114.4°F , recorded in May, 1933, and 35.6°F , recorded in January, 1933.

Rainfall

7. The average rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches a year, of which about 19 inches are received in the months of July, August and September. The total rainfall recorded at Jaipur during 1933-34 was 32.21 inches, or some 8 inches above normal—as compared with 32.92 inches in the preceding year—27.42 inches of rain being received during July, August and September. The average rainfall throughout the State in 1933-34 was 31.73 inches. Rainfall in the month of August, 1934, was much in excess in most parts of the State, beating down, except for the year 1926, the record of 42 years at the Capital.

Prevailing Diseases.

8. The Capital was free from Plague and Cholera during the year 1933-34. 59 cases of plague, with 39 deaths, occurred in 6 villages in the Tehsils of Chaksu and Newai. Cholera accounted for 3 deaths in Jaipur City and 1 death in Hindaun town. Small-pox accounted for 23 deaths in the City of Jaipur and 180 deaths in the district.

Season and Crops.

9. Owing to excessive rainfall towards the close of the preceding year, as well as in the beginning of the year under report, the winter crops were much damaged. Sowing of the summer crops was, at certain places, delayed, as the soil could not, on account of its remaining under water, be prepared for sowing in time. Good prospects were, however, held out in the early part of the season and the crops were expected to be bumper. Unfortunately, however, serious damage was caused to the crops by hail and frost almost throughout the State. The continued slump in the prices of agricultural produce

further added to the difficulties of the agriculturist. For all these reasons the Government granted remission of land revenue aggregating Rs. 4,48,463-3-0 in respect of all cash-rented Khalsa villages.

10. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1931 was 26,31,775 (13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females) as compared with 23,38,802 in 1921; that is to say the population of the State has increased by 12·5 per cent. during the past decade. The population of the Jaipur State is larger than that of any other State in Rajputana and Jaipur occupies the fifth place in point of population amongst all the States of India. Of the total population, 23,82,219 or 90·52 per cent. are Hindus, 2,14,581 or 8·15 per cent. Mohammedans, 29,492 or 1·12 per cent. Jains, and 5,483 or 0·21 per cent. profess other religions. The average density of population is about 158 persons to the square mile.

Population vide
Appendix III.

11. The number of towns and villages is 6,412, the principal city being Jaipur, with a population of 1,44,179, and the principal towns, Sikar, Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh, Lachmangarh and Hindaun with populations of 26,297, 19,505, 16,902, 14,272, 13,073, 12,839 and 10,823 respectively. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 11 Nizamats or districts and 29 Tehsils or Revenue Sub-divisions.

Important towns
and villages.

12. Among the subordinate Thikanas of the Jaipur State, Chomu, Samode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Diggi, Achrole, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Sikar is the richest Thikana and at the same time the largest in area.

Some Important
Thikanas of
Jaipur.

13. Jaipur, the capital of the State, is the largest city in Rajputana. It is served by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to the south-west of Delhi. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A. D. 1728 and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by a large number of tourists, and among the many places of interest may be mentioned the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the Historic Palace of Amber, the Ancient Capital of the State; the Ram Niwas and Zoological Gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum; the School of Arts; the Alligator Tank or Talkatora; and the Galt, a place of holy pilgrimage for the Hindus. The city is provided with electric light and an up-to-date system of water supply. The new Water Works have cost nearly forty-three lakhs of rupees (including consequential drainage) and were opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the 13th of March, 1931. The city is well supplied with Medical Institutions; the most important of these is the Mayo Hospital, which is well equipped and organised in every way and enjoys a high reputation in Rajputana. The State Zenana Hospital, which has been designed for eventual expansion to 160 beds, was declared open by Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba on the 13th of April, 1931. Of the Educational Institutions, the Maharaja's College, which is a first grade college teaching up to the M. A. Standard, the Sanskrit College and the Girls School may be mentioned. Dyeing, carving in marble, enamelling in gold, pottery, jewellery and brass work are the local industries, while the Central Jail is well-known for its durries and carpets.

Jaipur City.

14. There are some 500 miles of Railway within the State limits, including 180 miles owned by the State; and there are some 493 miles of metalled, and 236 miles of unmetalled roads.

Means of
Communication.

15. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post Offices at the close of the year under report being 115. In addition to the Raj Post Offices, there are 75 Imperial Post Offices.

Postal System.

16. There are no Raj Telegraph Offices but there are 25 Government Telegraph Offices in the State. Jaipur is connected to the General Trunk Telephone System; there are already more than a hundred and fifty telephone connections in Jaipur City.

Telegraph and
Telephone.

- Currency.** 17. The State has a coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi,' the coins struck being the Gold Mohur, which contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and is sold at present for about Rs. 30-13-0 (British coin) and, though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and, to a limited extent, in other parts of India; the Jharshahi Rupee which weighs about 174.73 grains, its present market value being slightly higher than that of a British Indian Rupee; and small silver and copper pieces.
- Weights and Measures.** 18. The Jaipur seer weighs Rs. 88 Jharshahi or Rs. 86 Kaldar and the Jaipur Yard measures 36½ inches.
- Local time.** 19. Jaipur local time does not coincide with Standard Time, the latter being in advance of the former. The maximum and minimum variations are respectively 41¼ minutes in February and 10½ minutes in November.
- Official Year.** 20. The State Official year begins on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of August.
- Annual Revenue and Expenditure.** 21. The total receipts for the year 1933-34 were Rs. 1,28,12,746, including interest on investments, as compared with Rs. 1,27,98,642 in 1932-33. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,12,42,949 as against Rs. 1,23,38,762 in 1932-33.
- Tribute to Government** 22. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.
- H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.** 23. Captain His Highness Sarmad-i-Rajahai Hindustan, Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraja Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur II, who is the fortieth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911, and is now in his twenty-third year. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family, from which His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs. Maharaja Man Singhji was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the Gaddi on the 7th of September, 1922.
24. During His Highness' minority, the administration of the State was carried on by a Council. After studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passing the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' College, His Highness proceeded to England in July, 1929, to undergo a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On his return to Jaipur in October, 1930, he was given a practical insight into the working of the administration, and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933 His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness was married to the sister of H. H. Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th January, 1924. He contracted a second marriage with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumner Singhji of Jodhpur on the 24th April, 1932. By the first marriage he has a daughter, and a son and heir, born, respectively, on the 13th June, 1929 and the 22nd October, 1931. By the second marriage, he has a son born in England on the 5th May, 1933.
- Dynastic Salute.** 25. The Maharaja of Jaipur has a Dynastic Salute of seventeen guns and a local salute of nineteen guns.
- His Highness' Movements.** 26. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur returned from England on the 4th of October, 1933. His Highness paid a visit to Delhi on the 27th October, 1933, returning by air on the 30th *idem*; visited Ajmer on the 25th November and again from the 27th to the 29th November. His Highness paid a visit to Rajpipla in March, 1934 in connection with the marriage of the Yuvraj of Rajpipla, returning to Jaipur on the 8th *idem*;

and went to Jamnagar, on a visit of condolence in connection with the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjit Singhji on the 25th March, returning to Jaipur on the 10th. His Highness proceeded to Ootacmand, for the hot weather, on the 20th April and from there to Kashmir, returning to Jaipur on the 10th July, 1934.

27. On landing in Bombay on the 2nd October, 1933, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the members of his Polo Team were entertained at a Banquet, organized by a Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of the Mayor of Bombay, at which speeches paying tribute to the achievements of the team in England (vide paragraph 25 of the Administration Report for 1932-33) were made by the Mayor and by Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior). His Highness made a suitable reply.

His Highness' Public Engagements.

28. Shortly after his return to the Capital, His Highness performed, on the 12th of October, 1933, the opening ceremony of the new building of the Maharaja's College, Jaipur, when he announced that, with a view to commemorate the birth of the Maharaj Kumars, he had been pleased to increase the existing grant for scholarships by Rs. 5,000 a year.

29. On the 17th of October 1933, His Highness was presented with an Address of Welcome by the Citizens of Jaipur at a largely attended public meeting held in the Ram Niwas Garden. Here again His Highness announced that, in commemoration of the birth of the Maharaj Kumars, he had decided to:—

(1) set apart 1,000 Bighas of land round about Jaipur City for the grazing of milch cattle

(2) increase the pensions of poor widows and orphans by twenty-five per cent.; and

(3) grant a sum of Rs. 5,000 for distribution of blankets and warm clothes, during the ensuing cold weather, to the destitute, irrespective of caste or creed.

30. On the 3rd of March, 1934, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur laid the foundation-stone of the New General Hospital—which is to be named after Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon—(vide paragraph 26 of the Administration Report for 1932-33) on the Ram Bagh Road.

31. His Highness presided over the prize-distribution ceremony of the Man Nobles' School, Goner, on the 16th March, 1934.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

32. His Excellency Lt-Colonel the Rt. Hon'ble Sir George Stanley, P. C., C.M.G., Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India, and Her Excellency Lady Beatrix Stanley arrived in Jaipur at 8 A. M. on the 31st July, 1934. They were received at the Railway Station by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, attended by the Vice-President and Members of the Council of State, and His Highness' Personal Staff, and by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana. Their Excellencies proceeded to the Rambagh Palace, where they stayed during their visit to Jaipur. A Guard of Honour of the Sawai Man Guards was drawn up inside the Ram Bagh Palace. His Excellency, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John. K. C. I. E., C. B. E., Vice-President, Council of State, visited the new Maharaja's College, the Museum and Ramniwas Garden and the Military Lines in the morning of the 31st July, and in the afternoon His Highness gave an 'At Home' in the City Palace in honour of Their Excellencies, when they inspected His Highness' Picture Gallery, the collection of antique carpets, His Highness' Armoury and the State Jewels. On the following day, August 1st, there was black-buck shooting in the preserve at Khatipura, early in the morning, and a display of the State Lawazma (proceSSIONAL paraphernalia) at the City Palace later in the morning. In the afternoon, Their Excellencies paid a visit to the Amber Palace and had tea in the Diwan-i-A'm there.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit.

33. In the evening His Highness gave a State Banquet at the Rām Bāgh Palace in honour of Their Excellencies. His Highness made the following speech at the time of proposing the toast of Their Excellencies' health:—

“YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,—It is a very great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Béatrix Stanley to Jaipur and I regard it as an especial honour that in the short period at Your Excellency's disposal you have found time to pay a visit to Rajputana and in particular to the Jaipur State.

It is a still greater pleasure to me to feel that Your Excellencies are not visiting Jaipur as strangers, but rather, if I may say so, as old friends whom I have had the privilege of meeting many times during the last few years in your own Presidency and whose generous hospitality I have often enjoyed during my visits to Ootacamund. My only regret is that Your Excellencies' visit to Jaipur has been so short. It has, I am afraid, only been possible to afford you a glimpse of the life in my capital and a fleeting glance at some of the historical places of which we are so justly proud.

Since I received my powers in 1931, many improvements that were initiated during my minority have been completed and others have been made that I hope may prove of lasting benefit to my people. The scheme for the sanitation of the city is now nearing completion. The new College building is occupied and the Lady Willingdon Hospital which is now in the course of construction will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation in two years' time.

There are many other important projects that still remain to be carried out, but Jaipur, like the rest of the world, has not escaped the general period of depression and it has only therefore been possible with the funds at my disposal to proceed slowly with those schemes that were considered to be of a more important and urgent nature. I mention these things to show Your Excellency that we have not been idle during the past few years and that it is my constant endeavour to maintain and perhaps even to improve the standard of administration in my State that was built up with such thought and care during my minority. It is a matter of much gratification that the wide experience and administrative ability of Sir Beauchamp St. John are at my disposal to help me in this task. His career in India is so well-known that it hardly needs any mention by me.

I do not propose to detain Your Excellencies with a long speech and will only repeat what I have already said that it is a great pleasure to me to entertain Your Excellencies on this occasion and I hope that you will carry away with you as pleasant memories as we shall have of your brief visit to Jaipur.

‘Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Beatrix Stanley.’”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY MADE THE FOLLOWING REPLY.

“YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I have had the pleasure of meeting Your Highness on several occasions in Ootacamund and of forming a close friendship with you there. I am glad to think that you and I have a further bond of union in the fact that both of us received part of our education at the Royal Military Academy—which you and I know better as the “Shop”. Although there was an interval of nearly 40 years between when you were there and when I was, I think we can both look back with equal affection to the time spent there. I may say that I have always hoped that before leaving India I should have an opportunity of paying a visit to Jaipur. And that desire was intensified by the enthusiasm with which my daughter spoke of your great kindness and hospitality when she paid you a visit after her marriage. That hope has now been realised and I thank Your Highness for the warmth of your welcome to Lady Beatrix Stanley and myself, particularly as old friends.

Your Highness has remarked that we have only had time for a glimpse of the life in your Capital and a fleeting glance at some of the historical places. I regret that is so, but I think we have been singularly fortunate in having been able to see so much in the short time at our disposal. I can assure you that the impression made on our minds by the picturesque setting of this famous City of Jaipur and Amber and by all the sights which we have seen here will never be effaced. We shall ever cherish very pleasant memories of our visit and the warm and friendly welcome extended to us by Your Highness and your subjects.

I am very glad to hear that many improvements initiated during Your Highness' minority have been carried through to completion and that you have taken in hand others which should prove to be beneficial to your people. It is gratifying to note that despite the onomic depression and financial stringency which has had to be faced and endured in your State, in common with almost every country in the world, Your Highness has found it possible to undertake costly schemes for the development of Social Services. The Scheme for the Sanitation of the City will be a boon and a blessing to all the citizens. The new College is one which any city in India could well be proud of, and I believe that the Lady Willington Hospital, when completed, will be one of the finest and most up-to-date, and best equipped in this country. One cannot fail to notice in every direction clear evidence of the efficient administration of this State and of the great interest Your Highness takes in ensuring that everything possible shall be done for the welfare of your subjects. I congratulate Your Highness on having secured the services of such an experienced officer as Sir Beauchamp St. John to assist you in your arduous task.

Your Highness, on behalf of Lady Beatrix Stanley and myself, I wish to thank you once more most heartily for your cordial welcome to us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and join me in drinking the health of our host Captain His Highness Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur.

34. The Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, which fell on the 4th of June, 1934, was celebrated in the usual manner, the day being observed as a public holiday and a Royal Salute of 31 guns being fired.

King-Emperor's Birthday.

35. The following Ruling Princes and Notables visited Jaipur during the year under review:—

Visits of Ruling Princes and Notables.

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur—in October and November, 1933.
- (2) His Highness the Maharaja of Panna—in November-December, 1933 and March and August, 1934.
- (3) His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh—in February-March, 1934 and again in April, 1934.
- (4) His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur—in April, 1934.
- (5) His Highness the Raja of Telri Garhwal—in November, 1933.
- (6) His Highness the Raja of Narasinggarh—in August, 1934.
- (7) Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Cooh Behar—in November-December, 1933.

36. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Ogilvie, C. S. I., C. I. E., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Jaipur in January, February, 1934 and the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lotian, C. I. E., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in July, 1934, in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Visits of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

37. The annual festivals were observed in the customary manner. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur took part in the following:—

Festivals

- (1) Deepmalika ... on the 18th October, 1933.
- (2) Holi ... on the 1st March, 1933.

(3) Gangore ... on the 13th March, 1933.

(4) Baldan of Maha Ashtami ... on the 22nd March, 1933.

(5) Teej ... on 13th August, 1934.

Darbars.

38. Darbars were held on the occasions of the festivals mentioned at serial numbers (1), (2), (3), & (5).

British Representative.

39. Mr. A. C. Lothian, I. C. S., held the post of Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana until the 2nd April, 1934, when he was succeeded as Resident by Major L. E. Barton, I. A., who continues to hold that office. Consequent on the temporary abolition of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, Deoli, and the reconstitution of the Jodhpur Residency, the designation of the Political Officer was changed to "Resident at Jaipur", with effect from the 13th August, 1934. It will be recalled that the designation of the Resident was changed to "Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana" with effect from the 15th January, 1932, prior to which date, his designation was "Resident at Jaipur" (vide paragraph 38 of the Administration Report for 1931-32). The States in political relation with the Jaipur Residency now are Jaipur, Kishengarh, Lawa (Chiefship), Tonk, Shahpura and Alwar.

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATION.

40. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, with the assistance of a Council, which is called the "Council of State" or "Mahakma Khas".

The Council of
State.

41. Mr. S. H. Bigsby, I. S. E., Public Works Member, reverted to his substantive post in the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 14th December, 1933. The Public Works Department and Trade Portfolio in the Council was abolished with effect from the 15th *idem*—vide paragraph 46 *infra*.

Personnel of the
Council of State.

42. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K. C. I. E., C. B. E., a retired officer of the Indian Political Department, was appointed as Vice-President of the Council with effect from the 10th January, 1934.

43. The personnel of the Council at the close of the year 1933-34 was as follows:—

President and Member-in-Charge of the Reserved Departments	...	...	...	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
Vice-President	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K. C. I. E., C. B. E.
Education Member	...	...	...	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner.
Finance and Public Works Member	...	...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M. A.
Judicial Member	...	...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Sitla Prasad Bajpeyi, C. I. E.
Home Member	...	...	...	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrole.
Revenue Member	...	...	...	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Chowdhry Mohammad Din.

44. During the interregnum between His Highness' return from England and the appointment of a Vice-President, when there was no permanent State Secretary to His Highness, temporary arrangements were made for the disposal of the work, which used to be performed by the State Secretary, by distribution of it among certain Members of the Council.

Distribution of
work.

45. The following changes in the allotment of work between Members of the Council took place in November, 1933:—

Subject.	Transferred		Date	REMARKS.
	From	To		
State Mistri Khana	Education Member.	Public Works Member.	13th November, 1933.	The institution was separated from the School of Arts under which it was placed on 28th June, 1931.
Municipality.	Public Works Member.	Education Member.	18th November, 1933.	
State Motor Department.	Do.	His Highness' Reserved Departments.	21st November, 1933.	The Department was put under the administrative charge of the Comptroller, His Highness' Household.
All matters relating to Federation.	...	Finance Member.	25th November, 1933.	
All matters relating to Chamber of Princes.	...	Do.	Do.	

40. The Public Works and Trade Portfolio in the Council was abolished with effect from the 15th December, 1933, and the subjects which used to be dealt within that Portfolio were re-distributed among other Members of the Council.

47. In consequence of the appointment of a Vice-President, there was a revision of the Constitution of the Council and a further re-distribution of work with effect from the 14th February, 1934.

48. The Constitution was again revised on the 27th April, 1934.

49. The arrangement of Portfolios and the distribution of work at the close of the year 1933-34 will be found in Appendix IV.

State Secretary
to His Highness.

50. Consequent on the appointment of a Vice-President of the Council, the post of State Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, which had been created in February 1931, was abolished with effect from the 31st January, 1934. This post was held by Captain W. F. Q. Shuldham, I. A., an officer of the Indian Political Department, from the 16th February, 1931, to the 2nd March, 1933, and by Lieut.-Col. C. C. H. Twiss, D. S. O., an officer of the Indian Educational Service, and some time Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, from the 3rd March, 1933, to the 30th September, 1933. From this date until the post was abolished in January, 1934, it was held by Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner in addition to his duties as Education Member of the Council.

Sigha Members.

51. On the reversion of Munshi Jamna Saroop, B. A.,—one of the two Sigha Members of the Revenue Department to his substantive post in the United Provinces, with effect from the 1st September, 1933, the post of Sigha Member thus rendered vacant ceased to exist. Lieut.-Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora continued to act as Sigha Member in the Revenue Department.

Committee of
Sardars.

52. There was no change during the year under report in the constitution of the Consultative Committee of Sardars, whose function is to advise the Council of State in such matters relating to the rights and privileges of the Sardars as are referred to them by the Council. The personnel of the Committee at the end of the year was, as in the preceding year, as follows:—

- (i) Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi
- (ii) Rao Partap Singh of Manoharpur
- (iii) Thakur Hari Singh of Achrole
- (iv) Thakur Bahadur Singh Ranawat of Karansar.

Legislative
Committee.

53. In addition to the Committee of Sardars, there is a Legislative Committee whose functions are to make such recommendations, in regard to the amendment of, or addition to, the existing laws of the State as may appear necessary, and to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to the Committee by the Darbar. The personnel of this Committee at the end of the year 1933-34 was as follows:—

- | | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| Chairman | ... | Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M. A. |
| Members | ... | Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpeyi, C. I. E. |
| | | The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Chaudhry Mohammad Din. |
| | | Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode. |
| | | Munshi Kanwar Lal Bapna, B. A., LL. B. |
| | | Seth Sheo Prasad Khetan. |

Inquiry regarding
Status of certain
Thikanedars

54. His Highness decided that no action should be taken on that portion of Mr. Wills' Report (vide paragraph 49 of the Administration Report for 1932-33) which deals with Udaipurwati, as it appears from the Report that the land-holders of Udaipurwati, hold on Bhomia tenure entirely distinct from the tenure of the Thikanedars of Panchpana Singhana (including Khetri) Sikar, Khandela, Patan and Uniara, all of whom appear to have originally held their Estates under an Ijara (either temporary or

Istimary) taken by them from the Maharaja of Jaipur. In regard to the remaining Thikanas mentioned above, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur appointed a Committee of Inquiry, composed of:—

- (1) Mr. C. U. Wills, C. I. E., I. C. S., (Retired)—President.
- (2) Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpeyi, C. I. E.,—Member.
- (3) Thakur Mahendrapal Singh, United Provinces Civil Service—Member

to investigate the following three main issues and to submit its opinion and recommendations, after giving consideration to Mr. Wills' Report and to any representations which may be made by the aforesaid Thikanedars in regard to the tentative conclusions reached by Mr. Wills:—

- (a) Whether the Revenue payments of these Thikanas are permanently fixed, or are, in view of the facts and circumstances disclosed by Mr. Wills' Report, liable to revision and if they are liable to revision what revision would now be justified.
- (b) Whether His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur should, or should not, assert his sovereign right to the minerals found within the limits of these Thikanas; and
- (c) Whether the existing Customs Cordon of the Jaipur State should, or should not, be extended to territorial frontiers of the State. If it should be so extended, whether compensation should, or should not, be paid to these Thikanedars for any future reduction of income which can be legitimately attributed to this extension of the Customs Cordon. If such compensation is to be given, on what basis or principle should it be assessed?

Rao Bahadur Sardar Singh, M. B. E., Records Officer, was appointed to act as Secretary to the Committee, in addition to his ordinary duties.

55. A copy of Mr. Wills' Report was supplied to the Vakil of each of the Thikanas concerned and the records on which Mr. Wills' Report is based was made available to the Thikanedars concerned or to their accredited representatives.

56. The Committee of Inquiry was also asked to investigate fully the question raised by Mr. Wills regarding the tenure on which the Raja of Khetri holds the Taluqa of Babai and to submit its conclusions in this regard also for the orders of His Highness.

57. The inquiry was still in progress at the close of the year under review.

Chapter III.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

Revenue Divisions.

58. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into two divisions, each under a Dewan, who works under the direct control of the Revenue Member of the Council. Each division is composed of Nizamats under the charge of Nazims and the Nizamats are subdivided into Tahsils in charge of Tahsildars. There are 11 Nizamats with 29 Tahsils as detailed below :—

EASTERN DIVISION.					
Nizamats.					Tahsils.
Dausa	...	...	...	..	Dausa. Baswa. Sikrai. Lalsot.
Hindaun	...	...	...	...	Hindaun. Ghonsla. Toda Bhim. Mahwa.
Gangapur	...	...	...	...	Gangapur. Wazirpur. Bamanwas. Nadoti.
Sawai Madhopur		...	...	...	Sawai Madhopur. Khandar. Bonli. Malarna-Dungar.
Kot Kasim	...	..	...	...	(No Tahsil).
WESTERN DIVISION.					
Sawai Jaipur	...	...	...	...	Sawai Jaipur. Chaksu.
Amber	...	...	...	...	Amber. Jamwa-Ramgarh.
Sambhar	...	...	...	...	Sambhar. Danta-Ramgarh. Mozamabad.
Shekhawati (Jhunjhunn)	...	...	...	...	Shekhawati.
Torawati (Nim-ka-Thana)	...	..	...	...	Torawati. Bairath.
Malpura	..	...	...	...	Malpura. Toda-Rai Singh. Niwai.

Personnel.

59. Pandit Iswar Narain Kichlu, B. A., LL. B., was Dewan of the Eastern Division and Munshi Fida Ali Khan that of the Western Division throughout the year.

Establishment.

60. The staff of the department was the same as in the preceding year viz:—

- 2 Dewans.
- 2 Naib-Dewans.
- 11 Nazims.
- 29 Tahsildars.
- 31 Naib-Tahsildars.

Khalsa Area.

61. The total area of the State is 16,682 square miles, of which the Khalsa area was 4,658 square miles at the end of the year. 20 more villages escheated to the State during the year, but as their survey has not been done their area could not be ascer-

tained. One village was newly populated in Tahsil Toda-Rai Singh and was named Sawai Mansinghpura after the name of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

62. The total number of Khalsa villages was 2,094 as below :—

					1933-34.
<i>Farmed:—</i>					
To cultivators	...	...	...	...	1,234
To others	...	...	...	...	119
<i>Kept under direct management :—</i>					
Cash-rented	...	...	...	...	368
Grain-rented	...	...	...	...	373
				Total	...
					<u>2,094</u>

63. The area under cultivation was as under :—

Area Cultivated.

	<u>1932-33.</u>	<u>1933-34</u>
	Bighas.	Bighas.
Irrigated	...	...
Unirrigated	...	...
Total	...	...

Irrigated	...	...	4,35,343	3,87,168
Unirrigated	...	...	11,18,224	10,89,351
Total	...	...	15,53,567	14,76,519

The decrease in cultivation by 77,048 bighas is attributed to excessive rainfall on account of which a good portion of land in some of the Tahsils remained under water and was not available for cultivation at the time of sowing.

64. The number of wells and tanks in the Khalsa area were :—

Wells and Tanks.

	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34.</u>
<i>Wells:—</i>		
In use
Out of use
Total

In use	...	...	28,987	28,614
Out of use	...	...	12,226	14,232
Total	...	...	41,213	42,846

Tanks :—

In use	...	...	401	405
Out of use	...	...	174	174
Total	...	...	575	579

65. Twenty villages and 1,981 bighas of land of an annual rental value of about Rs. 31,252 escheated to the State.

Escheats to the Darbar.

66. The subjoined table exhibits the demand and collections under various heads:—

Demand and Collections.

	<u>Demand.</u>		<u>Collections.</u>	
	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue proper	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous revenue	...	...	...	...
Matmi	...	...	...	...
Tribute	...	...	...	...
Horse commutation etc.	...	...	...	...

Land Revenue proper	...	...	42,59,569	42,70,442	40,77,356	41,25,635
Miscellaneous revenue	...	...	4,69,109	5,15,453	4,24,555	4,71,250
Matmi	...	...	79,575	65,729	71,021	63,600
Tribute	...	...	6,24,809	6,24,836	5,86,554	5,47,089
Horse commutation etc.	...	...	6,81,082	7,51,483	6,58,526	6,44,204

General Remarks.

67. Owing to heavy rainfall Kharif crops suffered. Serious damage was caused to Rabi crops by frost and hail-storm. The cultivators' difficulties were further aggravated by the continued slump in prices of agricultural produce. Relief had, in the circumstances, to be afforded in cash-rented villages by remitting land revenue to the extent of Rs. 4, 48,463.

Important Succession Cases.

68. The only succession case of note decided during the year was the succession of Rawat Man Singh of Thikana Mahar-Kalan in Amber Tahsil in place of his father, the deceased Rawat Anand Singh. The estimated annual income of the Thikana is Rs. 17,784.

Agriculture.

Personnel.

69. The charge of the Department of Agriculture was held by Mr. K. R. Joshi, L. Ag., throughout the year.

Agricultural
Demonstration
Farm at Basi.

70. The work in field experiments was considerably expanded during the year. It yielded useful results, which will, on further confirmation, be used for modifying the existing practices. The Desi wheat and barley have proved to be better yielders than the improved varieties imported from outside. Malvi Arhar was found to be better than the Desi type, which is killed by frost almost every alternate year.

71. Breeding of Murra buffaloes and Malvi cows was continued. The strength of the two herds gained by 31 births and 6 purchases but suffered by 4 deaths, 2 transfers and 19 sales, thus resulting in a net increase of 12 animals. The strength of the Murra and Malvi herds was 40 and 80 respectively, as against 31 and 77 in the preceding year. The first batch of one Murra bull and 4 Malvi bulls, which became fit for service, was sold during the year.

Work in the
District.

72. Supply of improved seeds and implements from the Seed and Implement Depôt was continued. The net profit of the Depôt amounted to Rs. 139 during the year. The quantities of the various seeds distributed are shown below :—

Kind of seeds.	Quantity issued in 1932-33.		Quantity issued in 1933-34	
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Groundnut	36	—	84	5
Wheat Pusa No. 4	58	10	54	10
Cambodia Cotton	8	5	2	12
Arhar	15	15	43	33
Barley	101	20	120	15

73. Agricultural shows were held at the Mahabir, Naila, Gangapur and Banskofairs. A special demonstration of the means for preventing the out-break of the Jowar-Borer was given in Bonli Tahsil, where the insect did serious damage to the crops during the preceding year.

Castration.

74. The work of castration by the bloodless method of Dr. Burdizzo has proved very popular with the cultivators, so much so that 2 men have taken up the work as a profession. The number of animals dealt with by them during the year is estimated at 2,000. The number castrated at the Basi farm was 495.

Receipts and
Expenditure.

75. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

				1932-33	1933-34
RECEIPTS					
				Rs.	Rs.
Dairy Produce	...	...	...	4,304	4,461
Farm Produce	...	...	...	256	86
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	379	282
Total	...	...	...	4,939	4,829

EXPENDITURE.

			Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges	...	...	14,906	16,423
Contingent expenditure	...	...	9,426	11,347
Capital expenditure	...	...	—	1,496
Total			24,362	29,266

Survey and Settlement.

76. Babu Jamna Saroop, B. A., Sigha Member of the Revenue Department, who was in charge of the Settlement operations also, reverted to his substantive appointment in the United Provinces on the 1st September, 1933, and Pandit Pashupati Nath Kaul was placed in charge of the Settlement Department.

77. Six hundred and thirty four Khalsa villages in the 8 Tahsils of Dausa and Gangapur Nizamats were re-classified and re-assessed, with a view to the introduction in them of the system of assessment in cash known as Chakbandi.

78. Eighty four internal boundary disputes and 1,065 Muafi cases were decided by the Settlement Officer during the year.

79. The Patwari School at Jaipur was the only institution of its kind that worked during the year. Of the 104 students who appeared at the examination, 55 satisfied the test.

80. Seven local candidates, of whom 5 were graduates, were given Settlement training.

81. All the 29 Tahsils of the State have now the 'Land Records Staff working in them. The staff, which is detailed below, worked under the supervision of M. Mool Chand, Superintendent of Land Records:—

Girdawar Qanungos	...	...	...	37
Office Qanungos	..	...	...	29
Patwaries	...	...	...	573
Total			...	639

82. Since their initiation eleven years ago in 1923-24, the total cost of Settlement operations aggregated Rs. 17,41,053 on the 31st August, 1934, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 57,105.

Sambhar Shamlat.

83. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, comprising the town of Sambhar and 12 hamlets, is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Darbars. Its administration is conducted by a body known as the Sambhar Shamlat Board, which consists of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora, and Rai Sahib Topan Ram, M. A., continued to represent the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Darbars, respectively, on the Board.

84. Under the scheme for the administration of the Shamlat area introduced in 1923, the Controlling Officer, the Executive Officer and the Police Officer of the area are appointed alternately from the Jaipur and the Jodhpur services, every three years. During the year under report the Controlling Officer was from Jodhpur. The term of the Executive Officer, who was from Jaipur, expired on the 31st March, 1934. Under a mutual understanding arrived at by the two Darbars, it was however extended by a period of 3 years, with effect from the 1st April, 1934. The Police Officer, who was from Jodhpur, was replaced by an Officer from the Jaipur Police on the 1st April 1934.

85. The Shamlat Administration maintains an hospital in charge of an Assitant Surgeon, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and two Lower Primary Schools. Sambhar Municipality runs a Girls' Primary School.

86. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur was pleased to visit Sambhar during the year, when he inspected different institutions in the town. A welcome address was presented to His Highness by the Municipal Committee.

87. The year was not good for cultivators in consequence of severe frost and the prevailing lower prices of agricultural produce, which necessitated remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,323.

88. Receipts and expenditure are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

				1932-33.	1933-34.
				Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	...	11,840	27,053
Receipts	...	...	...	68,469	72,829
Total				80,309	99,882
Expenditure	...	...	...	53,256	60,411
Balance available	...	...	...	27,053	39,471
Remitted to the two Darbars in equal proportions...				...	10,000
Closing balance	...	...	...	27,053	29,471

Court of wards.

Personnel.

89. Lt.-Colonel B. L. Cole, I. A., (Retd.) continued to fill the appointment of Superintendent, Court of Wards and Thakur Dulah Singh that of Deputy Superintendent.

Organisation.

90. The department was re-organised on the 1st September, 1933. Under the revised arrangements, posts of Managers and their circles were abolished and in their place four Assistant Superintendents were appointed to control the work of Kamdars of the estates under management. Each Assistant was given a definite area roughly corresponding to a number of Tahsils grouped together geographically for facility of inspection. Of the four Assistants, head-quarters of two were at Jaipur, of the third at Phulera and of the fourth at Gangapur subsequently shifted to Hindaun.

Number of Estates under management.

91. At the commencement of the year there were 88 estates under the Court; 9 were released and superintendence was assumed of 8 new ones, leaving 87 under management at the end of the year.

Income and Expenditure.

92. The income and expenditure of the estates under management are shown below:

				1932-33.	1933-34.
				Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	...	78,071	24,759
Income	...	...	...	8,75,094	5,74,132
Total receipts				9,53,165	5,98,891
Expenditure	...	...	...	9,09,931	5,69,819
Closing balance				* 43,234	x 29,072

* Exclusive of 8 Mohars and 14 Guineas.

x Exclusive of 1 Mohar.

Demand and Collections.

93. Taking all the estates into consideration, collections were 94.14 per cent. of the rental demand as compared with 87.40 during the preceding year.

94. The following statement summarises the results of collections in those estates that were under management continuously during the preceding year and the year under report :—

Category of Estate by income.	Number under management.	Percentage of variation in collection of 1933-34 over collection in 1932-33.	Number showing Increase.	Number showing Decrease.
Over Rs. 10,000 ...	6	+ 11'26	3	3
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 ...	9	— 5'29	3	6
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 ...	9	+ 10'61	6	3
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 ...	13	+ 6'53	7	6
Under Rs. 2,000 ...	37	— 3'36	16	21
Total ..	74	+ 4'32	35	39

95. The following statement shows that the incidence of the State demand is in inverse ratio to the size of estates :— State Demand.

Category of Estates by income.	Percentage of current collection paid as State demand.
Over Rs. 20,000 ...	28'15
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 ...	34'40
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 ...	41'52
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 ...	44'55
Under Rs. 2000 ...	45'01
Total ...	34'03

96. The cost of management is fixed at a figure not exceeding 13 per cent. of current income. Of this, 5½ per cent. is credited to the State Treasury as supervision charges for the maintenance of the Head office and the Assistant Superintendents' offices and the pay of the Travelling Auditor and his staff. The pay of the Superintendent is met from State Revenues. The Khetri Thikana contributed Rs. 5,217 towards supervision charges. For local management by Kamdars, the Council of State have sanctioned a percentage [not exceeding 7½ per cent. of the current income of each estate according to its particular needs. Cost of Management

97. The cost of supervision and management was in the aggregate, 11'86 per cent. of current income as against 10'79 per cent. in the preceding year.

98. The figures below show the progress made in liquidating private debts (including cash loans taken from the State) of the estates under management :— Liabilities.

	Rs.
Total liabilities ...	10,28,096
Amount struck off ...	82,345
Balance ...	9,45,751
Payments made ...	98,607
Outstanding at the end of the year excluding claims under investigation ..	8,47,144

Investments.

99. The following statement shows the amount invested and withdrawn during the year:—

			Rs.
Investments at the beginning of the year	...	...	6,97,897
Amount invested during the year	...	...	8,604
		Total investments	7,06,501
Withdrawals during the year	...	...	17,117
Amount transferred to the account of released estates	...	...	6,52,410
		Total withdrawals	6,69,527
Balance of investments at the end of the year	...	...	36,974

100. The details of the investments are as below:—

				Rs.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan	...	...	...	5,300
5 per cent. 1940-43 Loan	...	...	...	3,200
3½ per cent. 1947-50 Loan	...	...	...	21,200
Post Office Cash Certificates	...	...	...	6,170
On fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur Branch	...	...	...	1,104
		Total	...	36,974

Education.

101. There were 51 wards of school going age. Of these, 5 were at the Mayo College, Ajmer, 2 at the Daly College, Indore, 27 at the Man Nobles' School at Goner, 1 at the Mission High School, Jaipur, 1 at the Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and 5 were studying outside the State, while 10 were either too young to receive any education or were reading at their homes.

Improvements.

102. A total sum of Rs 22,388 was spent on improvements to, and construction of, wells, bunds, buildings etc., as compared with Rs. 30,975 in the preceding year. The latter amount, however, included a sum of Rs. 14,399 spent in Surajgarh alone, which was released from management early in the year under report.

General Remarks.

103. The new scheme is reported to be working well. A certain amount of difficulty was experienced in working it in small estates which could not afford a whole time Kamdar. A proposal for the solution of this difficulty has been under consideration.

Khetri Thikana.

104. Raja Sardar Singh of Khetri, who is still a minor, continued his studies at the Chillon College, Villeneuve in Switzerland. In June, 1934, he appeared in the Senior Cambridge Examination and passed with credit in English, French and Hindi. At the close of the year under report he was still in Europe. Mr. G. A. Carroll, Superintendent of the Thikana, who had proceeded to Europe in July, 1933, to look after the Raja during the summer vacation and to make further arrangements for his education returned in October, 1934. Babu Raghubar Dayal, B. A., LL. B., Assistant Superintendent, officiated as Superintendent of the Thikana during Mr. Carroll's absence.

105. Owing to the continued slump in prices of agriculture produce, a general remission of two annas in the rupee was given in respect of the Rabi crops, as also some special remission on account of damage caused by frost and hail. The total remissions granted amounted to Rs. 33,208.

105. Expenditure under the head Public Works aggregated Rs. 1,42,989, the chief items being Rs. 51,312 spent on Police buildings and Rs. 14,850 on buildings of the Education Department.

107. The total receipts of the year increased by Rs. 5,951 while the expenditure decreased by Rs. 8,258, as will be seen from the following figures :—

RECEIPTS.

			<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34</u>
			Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	6,82,820	6,63,108
Other sources	..	...	<u>2,77,001</u>	<u>3,02,664</u>
		Total	9,59,821	9,65,772
Expenditure	...	...	<u>9,25,896</u>	<u>9,17,638</u>
Surplus	...	...	33,925	48,134

108. The financial position of the Thikana continues to be very satisfactory. Details are given in the subjoined table :—

			<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34</u>
			Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance	...	...	5,50,975	2,12,080
Investments in Government paper and other securities	...	...	<u>21,58,647</u>	<u>26,14,517</u>
		Total	27,09,622	28,26,597
Debts and loans due to the Thikana	...	...	<u>1,97,205</u>	<u>2,03,092</u>
		Grand total	<u>29,06,827</u>	<u>30,29,689</u>

Purejat.

109. Isolated properties owned by the Darbar outside the Jaipur State are known as Purejat. They consist of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural land, etc. and are situated at Delhi, Allahabad, Ajodhia, Benares, Hardwar, Pachokar (U. P.), Ellichpur (C. P.), Burhanpur (C. P.) and Aurangabad (Deccan). The affairs of the Purejat are managed by a Munsarim under the control of the Revenue Member of the Council.

110. Realisations amounted to Rs. 28,982 against Rs. 28,383 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 599. The expenditure, apart from the Public Works, also rose by Rs. 349 from Rs. 17,527 to Rs. 17,876.

Chapter IV.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial system.

111. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice is now guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of State is the highest tribunal. Appeals lie to the Council from decrees or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original Civil jurisdiction when (1) the amount of value of the subject-matter of the suit in the court of first instance and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeds Rs. 10,000 or (2) the decree or final order involves some claim or question to property of like amount or value. References lie to the Council when the decree or final order has been passed by a full bench of the Chief Court constituted by all the Judges of the Court, and such Judges are equally divided in their opinion. On the Criminal side, capital and life sentences are subject to confirmation by the Council. Capital sentence, it may be noted, is not now inflicted in the State.

Classes of Courts.

112. The different classes of Civil and Criminal Courts, their number and the powers exercised by each class are detailed in the subjoined table:—

Civil Courts.

CLASS OF COURT.	No.	POWERS.
(1) Chief Court	... 1	<p><i>Original extraordinary.</i>—Any case transferred to its file.</p> <p><i>Appellate.</i>—(i) First appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p> <p>(ii) Second appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges and Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their ordinary or extra-ordinary appellate jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Revisional.</i>—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 634, Civil Procedure Code.</p>
(2) District Judges' Court	.. 1	<p><i>Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>Original Ordinary.</i>—All suits valued above Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate.</i>—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p>
(3) Subordinate Judges' Courts	... 7	<p><i>Original Ordinary.</i>—All suits valued up to Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Original Extraordinary.</i>—Suits valued up to Rs. 10,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate Extraordinary.</i>—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Munsifs and Tahsildars, when specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Court.</p>
(4) Nazim's Court, Kot Kasim	... 1	<i>Original.</i> —All suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(5) Munsifs' Courts	... 10	<i>Original Ordinary.</i> —All suits valued up to Rs. 500.

CLASS OF COURT.

No.

POWERS.

Original Extraordinary.—Suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.

(6) Tahsildars' Courts

... 19 *Original*.—Suits valued upto Rs. 50 where one party is a cultivator.

Criminal Courts.

(1) Chief Court

... 1 *Original Extraordinary*.—Any case transferred to its file.

Appellate.—(i) Appeals against acquittals by—

(a) Sessions Judges.

(b) Assistant Sessions Judges and

(c) Any other Court, when presented by the Public Prosecutor under directions from any Officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Darbar.

(ii) Appeals against convictions by—

(a) Sessions Judges.

(b) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates, in case the sentence of one or all of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and

(c) Magistrates, when the conviction is under Section 117 of the Jaipur Penal Code, subject in all the cases, to the provisions of Section 330, Criminal Procedure Code.

(iii) Appeals against such other orders passed by Sessions Judges, as are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Revisional—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 351 Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) Sessions Judges' Court

... 1 *Principal Criminal Court of Original Jurisdiction*.

Original Ordinary.—All cases exclusively cognizable by the Court of Sessions.

Appellate.—(1) Appeals against convictions by—

(a) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates, if the sentence of none of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and

(b) District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class, when the conviction is not under Section 117, Jaipur Penal Code, subject in both the cases

CLASS OF COURT.	No.	POWERS.
		to the provisions of Section 330, Criminal Procedure Code.
	(ii)	Appeal against orders of acquittal passed by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, when presented by the complainant.
	(iii)	Appeal against such other orders passed by District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class as are declared appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
		<i>Revisional</i> .—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts provided such jurisdiction has not been exercised by a District Magistrate.
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges' Court...	1	<i>Original</i> .—All cases declared by the Darbar under Section 183 Sub-Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exclusively triable by such court.
(4) District Magistrates' Courts (Nazims and Faujdar, Jaipur city)	12	<i>Original Ordinary</i> .—All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21 and Schedule II, Clause iv). <i>Original Extraordinary</i> .—Enhanced powers under Section 19-A, Criminal Procedure Code. <i>Appellate</i> .—Appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second or third class. <i>Revisional</i> .—Against the orders of all Subordinate Courts unless such jurisdiction has been exercised by a Court of Session.
(5) Magistrate, 1st Class	... 1	<i>Original Ordinary</i> .—All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. iii and Schedule III, Cl. i).
(6) Magistrates, 2nd Class	... 2	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. ii and Schedule III, Cl. ii).
(7) Magistrates, 3rd Class (Tahsildars).	24	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. i and Schedule III Cl. iii).

Personnel. 113. There was no change in the personnel of the Chief Court, Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpeyi, C. I. E., continuing to hold the office of Chief Justice.

Civil Work. 114. The institution of civil original suits fell by 430 from 12,757 in 1932-33 to 12,327 during the year, while their decision rose by 1,858 from 12,684 to 14,542, with the result that the pending file towards the close of the year was left lighter by 640. The realisations in execution of decrees rose from Rs. 5,24,751 to Rs. 5,68,454 showing an increase of 8.32 per cent.

115. Criminal cases fell in institution by 1,054 from 10,415 to 9,361. The decrease is to be noted in cases challaned by the Police, which went down by 1,372 indicating a fall of 29·16 per cent., while private complaints rose from 5,709 to 6,027 that is by 5·57 per cent. Criminal Work.

116. A list of enactments in force in the State on the 31st August, 1934, is embodied in Appendix XIX. Legislation.

Registration.

117. The number of documents registered during the year increased by 34. The receipts also rose by Rs. 1,654, while the expenditure fell by Rs. 31, the net income of the year's working being more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,685, as detailed in the subjoined table:—

		<u>1932-33.</u>	<u>1933-34.</u>
Number of documents registered	...	2,211	2,245
		Rs.	Rs.
Registration fees	... ..	3,199	3,163
Stamp Duty	... ..	29,285	31,015
Talbana etc.	... ..	285	310
Miscellaneous including copying fees	...	1,716	1,651
Total receipts.	...	<u>34,485</u>	<u>36,139</u>
Expenditure	... ..	2,548	2,517
Net receipts	... ..	<u>31,937</u>	<u>33,622</u>
		+ Rs. 1,685	

Extradition.

118. The Treaty made with the British Government in 1868 regulates the extradition of offenders between the Jaipur State and British districts in respect of certain heinous offences specified therein. Accused persons are, however, now exchanged on the basis of reciprocity for other offences also. A reciprocal arrangement has also been made with the British authorities for the surrender of recovered stolen property, where extradition of the offender is not demanded.

119. Since 1873, Extradition Agreements for the mutual surrender of offenders have, from time to time, been concluded with the States of Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhind, Loharu, Nabha, Patiala and Udaipur. Extradition with the Gwalior State is regulated under the Henry-Wyllie Rules. These arrangements have not proved altogether satisfactory under present conditions. Proposals have, therefore, been made to various States that revised agreements on modern lines should be drawn up, and such agreements have been concluded with the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kishengarh, Kotah, Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Bhopal and Dholpur. Negotiations for the conclusion of similar agreements with the Indore and the Patiala States are in progress. A reciprocal arrangement has been made with the Baroda State for the extradition of offenders charged with offences mentioned in the Indian Penal Code.

120. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Darbars, is administered by a body known as Sambhar Shamlat Board, consisting of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. The jurisdiction to demand or to grant extradition is exercised in this Area by the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars through the Department dealing with matters relating to extradition within their respective territories. The period during which each Darbar control extradition within the Area coincides with the term of the office of the Darbar's nominee to the post of Executive Officer of the Area, the authorities to whom the Darbars delegate their jurisdiction communicating direct with the Executive Officer.

121. Agreements for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from the State Military Forces have been entered into with the Dhrangadhara, Dungarpur, Idar, Malerkotla, Sirmur and Dhar Darbars.

122. Appendix XX gives details of the number of extradition cases dealt with during the year. It will be observed that extradition was asked for by the Jaipur Darbar in 121 cases, in 78 of which it was granted; in 262 cases extradition was demanded from the Darbar, in 219 of which it was given.

Panchayat Courts.

223. The conclusion of Extradition Treaties with the neighbouring States resulted in a considerable decrease in work of the Panchayat Courts. The Lower Courts at Jodhpur and Jaipur were in consequence abolished on the 1st January, 1928. Darbar's representative in the Upper Court at Mount Abu was withdrawn on the 1st July, 1932. The Lower Court at Deoli was also abolished on the 1st August, 1934, and the State Vakalat there was closed on the 28th idem.

Chapter V.

PROTECTION.

MILITARY.

124. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Commandant of the Jaipur State Forces, which were re-organised in 1931-32 and formed into a Corps entitled "The Jaipur Corps". The Chief Commandant is the supreme executive authority in military affairs, which he administers with the assistance of his Chief Staff Officer. Colonel G. Craster, C. B. E., D. S. O., continued to hold the post of Chief Staff Officer. He was on leave for five months from the 12th May, 1934. Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota, Honorary, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, was Commander of the Jaipur Corps throughout the year.

125. The State Forces consisted of the following units during the year :—

Military Units.

A CLASS.

The Jaipur Lancers
The 1st Jaipur Infantry
The Jaipur State Transport Corps.

B CLASS (FOR INTERNAL SECURITY).

The Sawai Man Guards
The 2nd Jaipur Infantry.

C CLASS (IRREGULARS).

Artillery (including Magazine).

126. The total expenditure of the six units decreased from Rs. 14,41,630 in 1932-33 to Rs. 13,78,461 during the year, as detailed below :—

Expenditure.

			1932-33.	1933-34.
			Rs.	Rs.
(1)	The Jaipur Lancers	...	4,42,677	4,45,955
(2)	The 1st Jaipur Infantry	...	3,52,295	3,26,492
(3)	The Jaipur State Transport Corps.	...	3,81,619	3,38,274
(4)	The Sawai Man Guards	...	1,39,857	1,43,054
(5)	The 2nd Jaipur Infantry	...	71,651	79,009
(6)	The Artillery	...	53,531	45,677
	TOTAL	...	14,41,630	13,78,461

The decrease in expenditure is chiefly attributable to reduction in the strength of the Transport Corps.

127. Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota continued to command the Jaipur Lancers, which was raised on the 1st of December, 1923. The strength of the unit was 538 officers and men with 517 horses as against 538 officers and men with 541 horses in 1932-33. The regiment went out in camp at Sainthal during the year. Five State Officers, one Indian Officer and 7 other ranks were deputed for training in different courses of instruction.

Jaipur Lancers.
Vide Ap. XXI.

128. The Infantry was raised on the 1st of December, 1923. Lt.-Colonel Bhim Singh Thapa, M. C., I. O. M., continued to command it. Its strength was 777 officers and men as against 784 in the preceding year. The battalion was inspected by the Military Adviser, Rajputana State Forces, on the 8th June, 1934. Seventeen officers and men were sent out to undergo training in various courses during the year.

1st Jaipur Infantry
Vide Ap. XXII.

Jaipur Transport
Corps. *Vide Ap.*
XXIII.

129. Major Thakur Hukam Singh Bahadur, O. B. E., I. D. S. M., continued to command the Transport Corps, which was raised in 1889. Its strength was reduced from 572 officers and men with 300 carts and 826 animals in 1932-33 to 339 officers and men with 200 carts and 574 animals during the year. The Corps was on active service in Chitral in 1895, on the North-West Frontier in 1895-98, in Mesopotamia during the Great War of 1914-19 and in the Afghan War of 1919.

Sawai Man Gnrads.
Vide Appendix
XXIV.

130. His Highness' Infantry Body Guard has been designated the Sawai Man Guards. The unit was raised on the 1st September, 1932, by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who was pleased to accept its Colonelship during the year. Its strength was 292 officers and men as compared with 235 in 1932-33. The battalion was un-officially inspected by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, during the year. Two State Officers of the unit were under training at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. One State Officer attended the Senior Officers' School at Alwar. Two Non-Commissioned Officers were deputed to attend the District Preparatory Physical Training Course held at Delhi. Two Non-Commissioned Officers and two men were attached to the Indian Army to undergo courses in Physical Training, Musketry and Bugler's Training.

2nd Jaipur Infantry
Vide Appendix
XXV.

131. The 2nd Jaipur Infantry was raised on the 1st September, 1932. Major Lakhmi Ram Bahadur, M. C., M. V. O., I. D. S. M., continued to command it. Its strength was raised from 317 officers and men in 1932-33 to 321 during the year.

Artillery.

132. The Artillery has 41 muzzle-loading guns drawn by bullocks. It is used for saluting purposes only. Its strength decreased from 145 officers and men in 1932-33 to 143 during the year.

Police.

Personnel.

133. Mr. F. S. Young, C. I. E., continued to hold charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police and Rai Bahadur Lala Dewan Chand that of Deputy Inspector-General. The former proceeded on 4 months leave on the 20th August, 1934, when the latter officiated for him, Captain Thakur Kesri Singh Chanpawat, officiating as Deputy Inspector-General.

Strength.
(*Vide Ap.* XXVI)

134. The strength of the force further increased from 2,519 officers and men in 1932-33 to 2,535 during the year, as noted below :—

					1932-33.	1933-34.
Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1	1
Superintendents	...	...	...	...	9	9
Personal Assistant to I. G. P.	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	17	18
Police Prosecutor	..	...	...	...	1	1
Sub-Inspectors...	..	...	...	...	85	84
Office Clerks	...	...	...	...	38	39
Head Constables	...	..	...	...	280	282
Constables	...	...	...	...	1,802	1,815
Chaukidars	...	...	...	...	260	260
Menial staff	...	...	...	...	24	24
Total					2,519	2,535

Expenditure.

135. The total expenditure also rose from Rs. 6,93,518 to Rs. 7,24,628.

Discipline.

136. Punishment awarded and rewards given during the year are detailed in the subjoined table:—

					1932-33.	1933-34.
Dismissed	{	Officers	...	...	2	1
		Men	...	...	39	24

Criminal Tribes.

141. The details of registered members of the criminal tribes on the 31st August, 1934, are compared below with those on the corresponding date of the preceding year :—

			On 31st August, 1933.	On 31st August, 1934.
Chaukidar Minas	...	...	11,798	12,057
Baories	...	...	140	139
Sansis	...	...	415	414
Kanjars	...	...	59	68
Total ...			12,412	12,678

Finger Prints.

142. A larger number of slips were sent for record at the Finger Print Bureau at Mount Abu, the figures being 1,756 as against 1,548 in 1932-33.

**Criminal
Intelligence
Department**

143. The Crime Branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department dealt with 23 cases during the year. Of these, 4 were cancelled, 2 were dismissed, 2 ended in conviction, in one the accused was discharged, 3 were under trial, and 2 were under investigation at the end of the year; and 9 were returned to the police stations concerned for supply of further details.

**Control of Motor
Vehicles.**

144. Motor Vehicles are registered by the Police. Of the total number of 1,003 at the end of the year, 429 were licensed to ply on hire. Income derived from registration and licenses amounted to Rs. 43,138 in 1933-34 as compared with Rs. 50,484 in the preceding year. Of the 126 cases registered for breach of Motor regulations, 98 ended in conviction, 15 in dismissal and 13 were pending trial in courts at the end of the year. Three motor accidents occurred with fatal results.

Police Hospital.

145. The Hospital continued to work satisfactorily under Dr. W. Nazareth, M. B., B. S. The number of indoor patients treated was 147 and that of recruits examined 165. Of the 147 indoor patients, 3 died of pneumonia.

**Police Training
School.**

146. The school continued to progress satisfactorily under the able direction of its principal Rai Bahadur Lala Dewan Chand. 43 Sub-Inspectors, 87 Head-Constables and 36 Constables were trained during the year.

General Remarks.

147. The arrest of 2 dacoit-leaders, Ranjit Singh of Patoda in Shekhawati and Mangal Singh of Ranoli in Amber, was effected during the year. Ranjit Singh is the son of the notorious dacoit leader. Bhoor Singh of Patoda, whose career was ended by the Jodhpur Police, who shot him, his brother Bal Singh and their associate Jania in an encounter which took place near Beras village in Sikar Thikana on the 30th October, 1926. After his father's death, Ranjit Singh led the remains of his father's gang and became a terror in Shekhawati and the adjoining tract of the Jodhpur State. He was wanted in several dacoities and robberies in both the States. In the encounter the Police had with him and his three associates, firearms were fully used by the latter. After a long pursuit and several musketry duels, the dacoits were wounded and arrested. Mangal Singh is an ex-sowar of the Jaipur Lancers and was armed with a high velocity rifle at the time of his capture. His depredations terrorised the villagers of the Dausa, Sawai Jaipur, Amber and Torawati Districts and his arrest was a great relief to the people. He was wanted for murder, dacoity and robbery. He had baffled the Police for 2 years but was ultimately arrested in Alwar territory by the Police of the Jaipur and the Alwar States working in co-operation. Considerable success was also achieved in dealing with gangs of Mina Dacoits.

The Central Jail, Jaipur.**Personnel.**

148. Lt. Colonel J. P. Huban, O. B. E., I. M. S., continued to hold the office of Inspector-General of Jails and Rai Sahib Murshi Raj Narain that of Superintendent of the Jail.

179. The income of the department continued to rise, it being Rs. 12,50,710 as compared with Rs. 11,88,898 in 1932-33. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,79,753 as against Rs. 1,77,621. Larger variations in income are explained in the subjoined table:—

Income and
Expenditure.

INCREASES.

<u>Commodity.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>	<u>Reasons.</u>
	Rs.	
Ghee	67,741	Reduction of export duty from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 5 per maund gave an impetus to export.
Hides and Skins	24,255	There was a larger export of this commodity during the year.
Kapas	8,642	Reduction of export duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund stimulated the export of raw cotton.
Cattle	7,383	Holding of cattle fairs at Hindaun and Toda Rai Singh and the levy of export duty at half the rate during their period.
Rice	7,226	This article of food-grain being cheaper this year, was imported in a larger quantity.
Zira	27,335	Larger exports due to higher rates prevailing during the year.

DECREASES.

Cotton	26,754	Lower rates and less exports in consequence.
Sheep and Goats	7,023	Heavy slaughter of newly born kids and lambs for their skins which is reflected in heavier exports under the head "Hides and Skins" reduced the number of these animals for export.
Manihari	8,038	The heavy imports of the preceding year met a portion of demands during the year under report.

180. Some changes were made in the tariff. The more important among them were the levy of export duty at half the rates at the cattle fairs held at Hindaun and Toda Rai Singh, the imposition of export duty on skins of kids and lambs at Rs. 20 per maund and the exemption from import duty of gold and silver ornaments brought by a bride in her dowry. Adulteration of Zira and Ghee was penalized. The number of customs outposts was the same as in the preceding year, namely 275.

General Remarks.

Excise.

181. The Excise Department was incharge of Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyare Lal Bhargava, B. A., throughout the year.

Personnel.

182. The receipts of the department continued to rise being better by Rs. 22,461 than those of the preceding year. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 2,591, the net surplus having risen by Rs. 25,052 from Rs. 6,44,755 in 1932-33 to Rs. 6,69,807. The details are given in the subjoined table:—

Receipts and
Expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

				1932-33.	1933-34.
				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Country Liquor:—</i>					
Still-head duty	...	...	...	2,41,759	2,62,823
License fee for retail vend	...	...	...	50,987	60,907
Total				2,92,746	3,23,730
<i>Foreign Liquor:—</i>					
License fee	...	...	...	1,824	1,774
<i>Opium :—</i>					
Import duty	...	...	...	2,39,423	2,39,869
License fee for retail vend	...	...	...	32,005	30,305
Total				2,71,428	2,70,174
<i>Hemp drugs:—</i>					
Import duty	...	...	...	92,779	97,310
License fee for retail vend	...	...	...	17,287	17,520
Total				1,10,066	1,14,830
Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.				22,722	10,739
Total receipts				6,98,786	7,21,247

EXPENDITURE.

Staff	...	...	...	33,892	32,990
Rewards	...	..	...	6,969	5,993
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	10,062	8,934
Miscellaneous, including contingencies, uniforms etc.				3,108	3,523
Total expenditure				54,031	51,440
Surplus				6,44,755	6,69,807

183. It will be observed that the rise in income chiefly occurred under "Country Liquor." The increase in receipts under this head is due to greater consumption of this spirit in consequence of the close check exercised on smuggling and illicit distillation.

184. The incidence of consumption and taxation is shown below :—

Incidence of
consumption and
taxation

		Incidence of consumption.		Incidence of taxation.	
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Country Liquor	...	017	02	2'34 annas	2'72 annas
		L. P. Gallon	L. P. Gallon		
Opium	...	3'29 Mashas	3'31 Mashas	1'69 "	1'64 "
Charas	.	70 "	78 "	8'02 pies	8'37 pies
Ganja	...	031 "	031 "		
Bhaug	..	2'94 "	3'31 "		

Country Liquor.

185. The period of contract for the exclusive supply of country liquor during 1930-31 and 1931-32 was given to the Amritsar Distillery Co., Ltd., at the rate of Rs. 2-6-0 per London Proof gallon of Gur liquor. The firm had the contract for 1932-33 also at the reduced supply rate of Rs. 1-12-0. The contract was again continued to the same firm for the year under report, the supply-rate having been further reduced to Rs. 1-5-0.

186. The system of disposal by auction of the right of retail vend remained in force throughout the State, except in the outlying Nizamats of Kotkasim which continued to remain under the out-still system, under which the right of manufacture and sale is formed to one man.

187. The rates of still-head duty during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
In Jaipur City	7 8 0	7 8 0 per L. P. Gallon.
In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh	4 10 0	5 2 6 do.
In the whole of the State, except Jaipur City and the Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh	5 10 0	6 1 6 do.

188. The strength of the liquor issued remained the same as in the preceding year, viz:—

10 Under-proof ... In Jaipur City.

10 Under-proof }
30 Under-proof } ... In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh.
40 Under-proof }

10 Under-proof } ... In the whole of the State except Jaipur City and Tahsils of
30 Under-proof } Khandar and Toda Rai Singh.

189. One more whole-sale shop was opened by the contract-supplier at Mahwa in addition to those existing at Hindaun, Toda Rai Singh, Chaksu, Bonli and Bairath.

190. The prices fixed for retail sale by vendors were the same as in the preceding year, viz:—

Rs. a. p.	
1 9 0	Per bottle of liquor of 10 Under-Proof.
1 2 0	do. do. 30 do.
0 12 0	do. do. 40 do.

191. Despite the decrease in the number of shops from 306 to 297, the total consumption increased from 35,290 to 38,895 London Proof Gallons.

192. Foreign liquor is sold in Jaipur city only. The number of licenses for its sale being the same as in the preceding year, namely 8. Foreign Liquor

193. There is no cultivation of poppy in the State. The right of supply of opium to the State at the following rates for issue to retail vendors was farmed to Messrs. Surajmal Kaiserlal of Jaipur:— Opium.

	Rs. a. p.
Biscuit Opium ...	16 4 0 per seer.
Ball Opium ...	13 0 0 do.
Poppy heads ...	23 0 0 per maund.

194. The right of retail vend was sold as before by public auction and the drug was supplied to them by the State at Rs. 17 per seer of biscuit opium and Rs. 14 per seer of ball opium.

195. The import duty on biscuit and ball opium remained the same, namely Rs. 26 and Rs. 29 per seer, respectively.

196. The maximum price fixed for retail sale by vendors was Rs. 50 per seer. Though the number of shops decreased from 223 in 1932-33 to 222 during the year, the consumption increased from 9,020 to 9,090 seers.

Hemp Drugs.

197. Messrs. Doongarmal Santram Talwar of Hoshiarpur (Punjab) had the contract for the supply of Hemp Drugs during the year at the following rates:—

					Rs.	a.	p.	
Charas	...	...	...	...	23	12	0	per seer.
Ganja	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	per seer.
Bhang	...	...	...	...	18	12	0	per maund.

198. The retail vendors were supplied the drug at the following rates:—

					Rs.	a.	p.	
Charas	...	...	...	...	24	4	0	per seer.
Ganja	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	per seer.
Bhang	...	...	...	...	21	0	0	per maund.

199. The rates of import duty were the same as in the preceding year viz:—

					Rs.	a.	p.	
Charas	..	...	...	...	30	0	0	per seer.
Ganja	.	...	...	...	10	0	0	per seer.
Bhang	...	...	...	...	7	0	0	per maund.

200. The right of retail sale was sold by public auction, as usual, the prices fixed for sale by vendors being also the same as in 1932-33 namely:—

Charas	...	...	...	Rs. 70 per seer (14 annas per tola).
Ganja	...	...	...	„ 30 per seer (6 annas per tola).
Bhang	...	...	...	„ 40 per maund (Rupee one per seer).

201. The number of shops decreased from 211 in 1932-33 to 193 during the year. The consumption, however, increased, as will be seen from the following figures:—

				1932-33.	1933-34.
Charas	...	...	...	1,945	2,154 seers.
Ganja	...	...	...	87	96 "
Bhang	...	...	..	210	228 maunds.

Offences

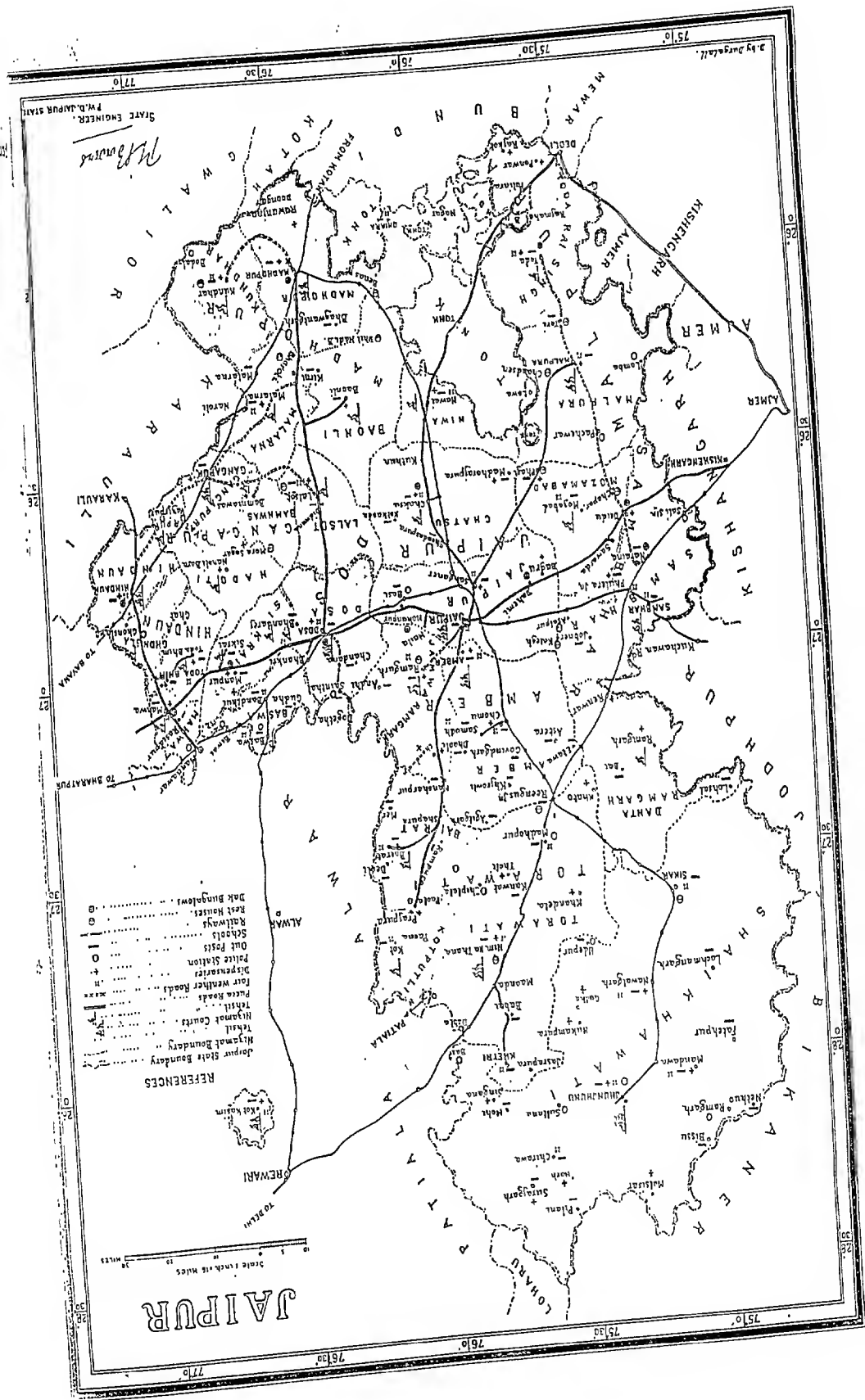
202. The number of excise offences decreased as detailed below:—

				1932-33.	1933-34.
Illicit Sale	...	...	...	6	13
Illicit Possession	...	...	...	277	173
Illicit Distillation	...	...	...	134	119
Illicit Cultivation	...	...	...	21	28
Breaches of conditions of license	...	...	...	72	42
Other offences...	...	...	...	37	24
Total	...	...	...	547	399

Salt

203. There was a rise in total salt revenue by Rs. 9,126 as detailed in the sub-joined table:—

				1932-33.	1933-34.
				Rs.	Rs.
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1859	...	...	...	2,75,000	2,75,000
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1879	...	...	...	4,13,309	4,13,309
Amount received from the Government of India on account of Royalty	...	...	...	2,25,105	2,32,122
Amount of duty realised through the Customs Department under the Salt-petre (Khara) Rules	...	...	...	11,246	13,390
Amount realised from the contract for "Khara"	...	...	...	181	146
Total	...	...	...	9,24,841	9,33,967



Chapter VII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Direction.

208. The designation of Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department was changed to that of State Engineer, Public Works Department in November, 1933. Mr. S. H. Bigsby, I. S. E., continued incharge of the Department until the 15th December, 1933, when he reverted to his substantive appointment in the Punjab. Mr. P. L. Bowers, C. I. E., M. C., I. S. E., (Retd.) was selected to succeed Mr. Bigsby. He assumed charge of the office of State Engineer on the 2nd January, 1934. Mr. B. J. Ryan, O. B. E., M. C., State Architect, having officiated, in addition to his own duties, during the period from the 16th December, 1933, to the 1st January, 1934.

Expenditure.

209. The expenditure of the various departments under the State Engineer during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

			1932-33.	1933-34.
			Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	59,900	66,870
Buildings and Roads:—				
(a) Buildings	...	...	18,10,025	5,24,377
(b) Roads...	...	...	4,08,376	4,09,328
(c) Miscellaneous Public Improve-				
ments	...	...	14,006	30,513
Irrigation	...	...	4,45,937	4,07,739
Imarat Department	...	...	74,772	1,16,529
Cotton Presses and Ginning Factory	...	...	41,600	56,254
Gas Works, Jaipur	...	...	575	965
Mines and Quarries	...	...	33,335	37,025
State Saloons	...	...	6,174	25,076
Electric Installation	...	...	2,39,109	2,67,376
Jaipur State Railways	...	...	334	—292
Water Works	...	...	3,07,345	2,36,465
Contribution and other Budget works	...	...	1,17,994	1,65,351
Total	...	...	35,59,482	23,43,576

210. A system of calling for tenders for all works costing over Rs. 2,000 was introduced during the year. This has resulted in a considerable saving in expenditure as the rates tendered by contractors have averaged about 25 per cent. below the existing schedule rates. The latter are in the course of revision.

Buildings.

211. The more important works carried out during the year were additions and alterations to the Rambagh Palace and the accommodation provided in the Transport lines for the Sawai Man Guards. The cenotaph of His late Highness Maharaja Sr Sawai Madho Singhji was completed during the year, the total cost being Rs. 1,82,473.

Communications.

212. Appendix XXXIV exhibits in detail, the roads maintained by the State. It will be observed that of the total length of 729 miles, 493 miles of roads are metalled and 236 miles are unmetalled (Kutch).

Irrigation.

213. The rainfall during the year being good, all the tanks were filled. In consequence the area under irrigation increased from 78,874 bighas in 1932-33 to 85,624 bighas during the year. There was a corresponding rise in revenue from Rs. 4,35,025 to Rs. 4,59,614. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 4,45,947 to Rs. 4,07,739.

214. The more important works carried out during the year were the remodelling of Torri Sagar, Ramgarh and Chhaperwara canals and the rebuilding of Moroli Bund.

A considerable amount of survey work was done during the year, the larger schemes investigated being:—

- (1) Samaria Irrigation Project
- (2) Moroli do. do.
- (3) Dhund do. do.
- (4) Ramgarh canal remodelling
- (5) Madhosagar do. do.
- (6) Dhil do. do.
- (7) Chhaparwara North canal remodelling.

215. Six new wells were constructed in Tahsil Khandar at a cost of Rs. 8,966.

216. The Ramgarh Water Works continued to work satisfactorily. The work of extending the distribution system was continued. The average amount of water pumped per day was 11,40,200 gallons as against 11,72,081 gallons in the preceding year. The revenue realised from the supply of water was Rs. 24,754 as against Rs. 26,270 in the preceding year. The total number of public standposts and of private connections were 292 and 256 respectively, at the end of the year, as compared with 237 and 218 respectively, on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The Water Works Department does not receive credit for the water supplied to the city and to public institutions. Arrangements are being made to place the Water Works on a commercial basis and to meter all supplies in future.

Ramgarh Water Works.

217. A sum of Rs. 54,500 was spent on the main sewer and the subsidiary drains in the city.

Drainage of Jaipur City.

218. The number of consumers of electric energy continued to increase, with the result that the gross revenue of the department rose by Rs. 51,344 from Rs. 2,83,225 in 1932-33 to Rs. 3,34,569 during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,67,376 as against Rs. 2,39,109 in the preceding year. In order to lessen the heavy load on the present generating sets, the purchase of a new set was sanctioned during the year.

Electrical Department.

219. The Jaipur State Railway which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company under an agreement, covers a distance of 107 miles from Jaipur to Jhunjhunu and 73 miles from Sanganer to Sawai Madhopur. A sum of Rs. 85 lakhs has also been contributed by the Darbar towards the portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through their territory. The receipts during the year were better by Rs. 38,950 as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

Railways.

	1932-33. (ending March, 1933).	1933-34. (ending March, 1934).
	Rs.	Rs.
Jaipur State Railway	5,04,771	5,02,123
Darbar's share from Nagda-Muttra Railway ...	6,42,492	6,84,090
Total	11,47,263	11,86,213

Chapter VIII.

FINANCE.

Personnel

220. Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Das, Mr. D. N. Sen and Mr. B. G. Bhatta charya, M. A., LL. B., continued to hold the appointments of Special Accounts Officer, Accountant General and Treasury Officer, respectively. The Special Accounts Officer was on leave from the 3rd March to the 30th June, 1934, when the Accountant General officiated for him.

Revenue and Expenditure.

221. The revenue and expenditure of the State, which are detailed in Appendices XXXV and XXXVI, are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

			RECEIPTS.		Difference. Rs.
			1932-33.	1933-34.	
			Rs.	Rs.	
Revenue heads	...	...	1,27,98,642✓	1,28,12,746	+ 14,104
Debt heads	...	...	17,40,817	16,55,145	— 85,672
Investments	...	...	8,31,372	...	— 8,31,372
Total	...		1,53,70,831	1,44,67,891	— 9,02,940
EXPENDITURE.					
Revenue heads	...	...	1,23,38,762	1,12,42,949	— 10,95,813
Debt heads	...	..	24,36,372	16,63,513	— 7,72,859
Capital budget (Electrical, New Water Works and Irrigation)			3,78,789	3,40,586	— 38,203
Investments	...	...	...	7,65,031	+ 7,65,031
Total	...		1,51,53,923	1,40,12,079	— 11,41,844

222. The financial results of the year were very satisfactory. Receipts under Revenue heads exceeded the expenditure under the same heads by Rs. 15,69,797. As compared with the figures of the preceding year, receipts under Revenue Heads increased by Rs. 14,104. Besides this small increase in receipts, there was a large decrease of Rs. 10,95,813 in expenditure under the said Heads chiefly due to less expenditure incurred on Buildings during the year under report.

Cash Balances.

223 The opening and closing cash balances were as below :—

	In Reserve Treasury.	In Sadar Treasury.	With the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur and Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on the 1st September, 1933.	*1,54,12,953	*41,43,977	†2,08,513	1,97,65,443
Closing balance on the 31st August, 1934.	*82,12,953	*45,80,172	†17,15,201	1,45,08,326

*Equivalent in Jharshahi.

†Equivalent in Kaldar.

224. The total investments aggregated Rs. 4,14,59,439 on the 31st August, 1934, as compared with Rs. 3,99,45,580 on the 31st August, 1933, as detailed below :—

Investments.

		On 31st August, 1933.	On 31st August, 1934.
		Rs.	Rs.
Government securities of the face value of	...	3,03,61,600	3,19,61,600
Share in Nagda-Muttra Railway	...	85,00,000	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Darbar	...	10,83,980	9,97,839
Total	...	3,99,45,580	4,14,59,439

225. The cost price of the securities of the face value of Rs. 3,19,61,600 was Rs. 2,59,19,697 and their market value on the 31st August, 1934, Rs. 3,06,42,136, showing appreciation in value by Rs. 47,22,439.

226. Interest on investments increased from Rs. 18,43,505 to Rs. 19,22,579 as noted below :—

Interest on Investments.

		1932-33.	1933-34.
		Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government Securities	...	11,15,206	11,76,812
Receipts from share in the Nagda-Muttra Railway	..	6,48,765	6,68,111
Interest on loan to Bharatpur Darbar	...	69,827	63,766
Interest on loans to Jagirdars	...	9,707	13,890
Total	...	18,43,505	19,22,579

227. The total assets, apart from outstandings against Jagirdars, etc. and the investment of Rs. 77,05,749 in the State Railway, aggregated Rs. 5,46,48,301 on the 31st August, 1934, made up of Rs. 1,45,08,326 in cash and investments of the market value of Rs. 4,01,39,975.

Assets

228. The receipts of the Mint and Tarkashi Departments, which were amalgamated in 1932-33, as a measure of economy, amounted to Rs. 6,083 and their expenditure to Rs. 9,655 as against Rs. 5,922 and Rs. 6,728, respectively, in 1932-33. The increase in expenditure is due to the disbursement during the year of arrears of pay of certain employees of the Mint.

Mint and Tarkashi.

229. *Mint*.—Gold Mohars, Jharshahi rupees and Jharshahi small silver and copper coins are coined in the Mint and Standard weights, in wrought iron and Standard yard measures are also prepared there. In addition, silver bars are cut into small bars of about 70 rupees in weight bearing the seal of the Mint. These are issued for manufacture into fine thread and laces. The out-put of silver bars increased from 1,579 to 2,211 during the year, as also the sale of standard weights from 203 to 211 maunds.

230. *Tarkashi*.—The chief function of Tarkashi, which is one of the oldest institution in the State, is to place the hall-mark of purity on all manufactures of gold and silver thread and lace.

Chapter IX.

MEDICAL.

The Jaipur Meteorological Observatory.

231. The Observatory, which was established in 1881, ranks as a first class observatory. Observations are taken daily at 8'27, 10'27 and 17 hours. Those taken in the morning are telegraphed to the Director General of Observatories at Poona and the forecasting centre at Karachi, while those taken in the afternoon to Karachi only. Besides the routine observations 20 sets of special observations at different hours of the day and the night were taken and telegraphed on the occasions of flights of aeroplanes.

232. To suit the present needs, the existing form of the Weather Report was remodelled and a daily forecast with brief particulars of general weather condition is now incorporated in it during the rainy season.

233. Besides the four self-recording instruments of modern type set up during the preceding year, Fineman's Nephoscope for cloud observation and a syphon self-recording rain gauge were received free of cost from the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

234. The total expenditure incurred by the State on the Observatory amounted to Rs. 2,670 as against Rs. 2,450 in 1932-33. The subjoined table exhibits the temperature and rainfall recorded at the Observatory :—

TEMPERATURE.				
	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>	<u>Mean.</u>	<u>Rainfall.</u>
1931-32	118.1 (on 24-5-32.)	42.8 (on 29-12-31.)	77.6	23.32
1932-33	114.4 (on 30-5-33.)	35.0 (on 15-1-33.)	75.9	32.92
1933-34	114.0 (on 14-6-34.)	31.0 (on 22-1-34.)	77.5	32.21

Vaccination.

235. The staff of the department consisted of 2 Inspectors, 45 vaccinators, 6 candidate vaccinators and 3 permanent vaccination chaprasis. Besides the above, 66 temporary vaccination chaprasis were engaged during the vaccination season only. The staff work under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon. The lymph required for vaccination is obtained from the Government Lymph Depot at Patwa-Dangar in the Nainital District. The number of successful primary vaccination was 75,891 during the year as against 68,167 in 1932-33, that of successful re-vaccination being 377 and 497, respectively. The expenditure of the department aggregated Rs. 22,981 as compared with Rs. 23,385 in the preceding year.

Vital Statistics.

236. The total number of births and deaths decreased from 24,437 and 16,387 in 1932-33 to 21,167 and 15,463, respectively, during the year. These figures can not, however, be regarded as accurate in the absence of any law enjoining the compulsory registration of these domestic occurrences.

Medical Relief.

Personnel.

237. Lt.-Colonel J. P. Huban, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., I.M.S., continued to hold charge of the Medical Department as Director of Medical Services.

238. The number of medical institutions was the same as in the preceding year viz. 49. Of these, 12 are in the city of Jaipur and 37 in the District. Subjoined are the particulars of work done:—

Medical
Institutions
Vide Appendix
XXXVII.

			1932-33.	1933-34.
Out-patients treated	...	...	5,99,127	7,14,593
In-patients treated	...	...	8,274	9,595
Operations performed	...	...	28,797	28,797
Examinations done for Post Mortem and injuries...	...	...	2,890	3,732
Bacteriological, Pathological and Chemical examinations for Medico-legal and other purposes	...	...	2,383	4,112

239. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,88,274 as compared with Rs. 4,00,829 during 1932-33. Expenditure.

40. The Mayo Hospital is the Central Hospital of the State. It is provided with accommodation for all varieties of cases, quarters for Staff, a Post Mortem room and Isolation Wards for leprosy and tuberculosis cases, etc. It has 220 beds, 170 for males and 50 for females. The Curzon-Wyllie Ward for males and the Lady Hardinge Ward for females are much used by middle and better class of patients. The subjoined table shows the work done in the hospital and the expenditure incurred thereon:— Mayo Hospital.

		Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of operations performed.	Total expenditure incurred Rs.
1932-33	...	72,445	5,257	3,930	99,441
1933-34	...	75,718	4,853	3,414	1,01,208

241. The Mayo Hospital was built about 60 years ago. It is now found insufficient for the growing needs of the people and the necessity for a new up-to-date medical institution has been greatly felt. When His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon visited Jaipur in December, 1932, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur promised to build a new hospital and expressed his desire that Her Excellency's name might be associated with it. An extensive site, suitable for the purpose, was accordingly selected on the Rambagh road and the foundation stone of the building was laid by His Highness on the 3rd March, 1934. The plans and estimates of the hospital, which will be known, as stated above, as "Lady Willingdon Hospital", have been sanctioned and the work of construction was started during the year. The Hospital is designed to accommodate 120 patients and will be capable of extension in future. The main building will be a three-storied one and accessory blocks, such as Family Wards, Nurses' Home etc., will be provided. It will include operating theatres, chemical and bacteriological laboratories, electro-therapeutical department, administrative offices, kitchens and out-patient department. The cost of the Hospital, excluding the cost of equipment, is at present estimated at rupees fourteen lakhs.

242. The Zenana Hospital started work in April, 1931. It was administered by the Scottish Mission of Jaipur until 13th April, 1933, when it was transferred to the control of the Director of Medical Services. 7,701 out-patients and 1,229 in-patients were treated during the year and 452 operations were performed. The expenditure incurred on the institution amounted to Rs. 53,750 as compared with Rs. 88,159 during the preceding year.

State Zenana
Hospital, Jaipur

243. Plague in a mild form broke out in the Tahsils of Chatsu and Newai in February, 1934. Strenuous anti-plague measures taken immediately had the desired effect of checking the spread of the disease. Of the 59 seizures, 39 proved

Epidemics.

fatal, the last case occurring on the 29th May, 1934. 8 cases of cholera with 4 deaths were reported during the year; of these 4 cases and 3 deaths were in Jaipur city. Small-pox prevailed in the city of Jaipur and 80 towns in the district. The number of cases and deaths were 854 and 203, respectively. Cerebro-spinal fever was responsible for 18 cases with 6 deaths. Malaria prevailed in a very mild form. 136 packages, each containing 100 doses of quinine and cinchona, were sent to Tahsildars and Sub-Inspectors of Police for free distribution.

Anti-rabic
treatment.

244. At the centre for anti-rabic treatment opened in the Mayo Hospital in the preceding year, 399 cases bitten by rabid dogs were treated. Besides these, 11 cases were sent to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

Dhanwantri
Aushadhalaya,
Jaipur.

245. The Aushadhalaya was founded in June, 1919 by a few philanthropic citizens of Jaipur. Its chief source of income is donations from the public, who subscribed about Rs. 64,000 towards its initial expenditure. The object of the institution is to revive the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Recognizing its usefulness, the State made an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 in 1926. The amount was raised to Rs. 1,200 in 1930 and again to Rs. 1,500 in 1932. The new building in the Johri Bazaar in which it is located was formally opened by Lt.-Colonel H. R. Lawrence, C. I. E., President of the Council of State, on the 25th May, 1928.

Chapter X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

246. Mr. Owens, B.A., M.B.E., continued to hold the office of Director of Education, Jaipur State. He also acted as Principal of the Maharaja's College in addition to his own duties. Miss Latika Rudra, B.A., B.T., LL.B., was appointed Lady Superintendent, Girls' School, in place of Mrs. K. Daulte, B.A., B.T., who had resigned on the 7th July, 1933; the former assumed charge of her duties on the 30th September, 1933. A new post of Physical Superintendent was created and Mr. E. O. Singh, B.A., who holds a Diploma from the Young Men's Christian Association College of Physical Education, Madras, was appointed to it with effect from the 14th July, 1934.

Personnel.

247. The expenditure on Education contributed by the State and the Thikanas during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

Expenditure on Education.
Vide Appendix XXXVIII.

	1932-33. Rs.	1933-34. Rs.
Contributed by the State	5,35,047	5,70,182
Do. by Thikanas	1,04,896	1,03,471
Total ...	6,39,943	6,73,653

248. In addition to the above, private persons and bodies spent about rupees two lakhs on education during the year.

249. The number of institutions and that of scholars continued to rise, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Number of Institutions Vide Appendix XXXIX.

	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
State Institutions ...	227	17,375	242	18,974
Private Institutions ...	347	22,108	379	23,258
Chatshalas and Maktabas ...	320	8,486	350	9,769
Total ...	894	47,969	971	52,001

250. According to the Census of 1931, the population of the State was 13,87,057 males and 12,44,708 females. Calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent., the male population of school going age works out at 2,08,050 and the female population at 1,86,706, giving a total of 3,94,756. Of this total, 48,406 boys and 3,595 girls were under instruction in 1933-34 as against 44,632 boys and 3,337 girls in 1932-33.

Scholars

251. The race and religion of pupils in all the institutions of the State are shown in the subjoined table :—

Scholars according to race and religion.

	Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of scholars in 1932-33.	Number of scholars in 1933-34.
Hindus	3,57,921	38,805	42,059
Musalmans	32,187	6,412	7,178
Others	4,658	2,732	2,764
Total	3,94,766	47,969	52,001

252. During 1933-34, 19.24 per cent. of the total number of scholars were receiving English education, 0.76 per cent. technical education and the rest Vernacular or Classical education as against 21.70 and 0.65, respectively, in 1932-33.

Proportion of Scholars according to kind of Education.

Proportion of
Public Institutions
to villages.

253. There was one public institution for every 9·5 villages as against 10 in 1932-33.

State expenditure
per scholar.

254. The direct annual expenditure on the education of each pupil reading in various kinds of institutions maintained by the State was as follows :—

				1932-33.	1933-34.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maharaja's College	...	...	...	197 4 6	198 13 3
Sanskrit College...	...	...	...	69 10 7	67 0 6
High and A. V. Schools	...	...	...	43 10 4	43 11 6
Girls' Schools	...	...	...	39 3 7	48 3 9
Vernacular Schools	..	...	...	11 5 5	11 3 0
Average cost per scholar	...	...	...	23 7 11	22 4 5

Maharaja's Arts
College.

255. The Opening Ceremony of the New building of the College on the Rambagh Road, which was completed during the preceding year, was performed by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the 12th October, 1933, before a large gathering of State officials and gentry of Jaipur. An address was presented to His Highness on behalf of the officers of the Education Department. In his reply His Highness was graciously pleased to announce an additional annual grant of Rs. 5,000 towards scholarships for deserving students of the institutions in the State.

256. The results of the Degree and Intermediate Examinations held in 1933 and 1934 are detailed below :—

				Number of students sent up.	Number of passes.	Percentage.
M. A. (Previous)	...	1933	...	12	11	91·8
	...	1934	...	14	12	85·7
M. A. (Final)	...	1933	...	20	11	55·0
	...	1934	...	8	7	87·5
M. Sc. (Previous)	...	1933	...	...	...	...
	...	1934	...	1	1	100·0
B. A.	...	1933	...	79	40	50·06
	...	1934	...	73	42	56·7
B. Sc.	..	1933	...	12	8	66·8
	..	1934	...	8	7	87·5
Intermediate (Arts)	...	1933	...	97	51	52·6
	...	1934	...	96	44	45·8
Intermediate (Science)	...	1933	...	36	12	33·3
	...	1934	...	36	12	33·3

257. One of the students of the College stood first in the University on the combined results of the B.A. and B. Sc. examinations, and obtained two University medals. Another student stood second in order of merit among the successful candidates in the Intermediate Arts Examination and received a silver medal from the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana and Central India.

258. The number on the rolls of the College was 475 of whom 178 were in the Degree classes and 298 in the Intermediate classes as compared with 443, 211 and 232, respectively, in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the institution increased from Rs. 87,396 in 1932-33 to Rs. 94,644 during the year.

259. The results of the Intermediate Examination of the Birla College were as below:—

	Year.	Number of students sent up.	Number of passes.	Percentage.
Intermediate (Arts)	1933	43	39	67.5
	1934	40	30	75.0
Intermediate (Commerce)	1933	32	23	71.8
	1934	39	21	53.8

Birla Intermediate
College, Pilani.

260. The following table exhibits the number of scholars on the rolls of the Sanskrit College and the expenditure of the institution:—

Maharaja's
Sanskrit College.

			1932-33.	1933-34.
Enrolment	...	...	418	416
Expenditure	...	...	Rs. 29,119	Rs. 27,884

261. The report of the Board appointed during the preceding year to report on the College was received and considered by the Council of State. Action has been taken to give effect to the Board's recommendations, the more important of which are the appointment of an additional teacher for the Ayurvedic Department and the abolition of the Laghu Praveshika Examination.

262. The provisional recognition as High School, by the Rajputana Board, of the Man Nobles School at Goner and the Bishamberlal Anglo-Vernacular Upper Middle School at Bagar, increased the number of High Schools from 11 in 1932-33 to 13 during the year. Their particulars and their results in the High School Examinations of 1933 and 1934 conducted by the Rajputana Board are given below:—

High Schools.

		Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.	Percentage.
<u>State Schools.</u>				
(1) Maharaja's High School, Jaipur.	1933	122	53	43.4
	1934	136	88	65.0
(2) Darbar High School, Jaipur.	1933	50	23	56.0
	1934	49	28	57.0
(3) Man Nobles' High School, Goner (Jaipur).	1933	...	...	...
	1934	...	...	...
(4) Maharaja's Girls' High School, Jaipur.	1933	7	3	42.8
	1934	6	3	50.0
<u>Thikana Schools.</u>				
(5) Jai Singh High School, Khetri.	1933	8	7	87.5
	1934	16	6	37.8
(6) Anglo-Vedic High School, Jobner.	1933	9	6	66.6
	1934	12	8	66.6
(7) Sri-Kalyan High School, Sikar.	1933	7	5	71.4
	1934	20	11	55.0
<u>Private Schools.</u>				
(8) Scottish Mission High School, Jaipur.	1933	15	6	40.0
	1934	17	7	41.1
(9) Pareek Pathshala High School, Jaipur.	1933	31	10	32.2
	1934	28	18	64.2
(10) Chirawa High School, Chirawa.	1933	17	6	35.29
	1934	12	7	58.3
(11) Birla High School, Pilani.	1933	30	16	53.3
	1934	34	26	76.5
(12) Seth G. B. Podar High School, Nawalgarh.	1933	17	6	35.29
	1934	25	17	68.0
(13) Bishamberlal High School, Bagar.	1933	...	...	...
	1934	...	...	...

Man Nobles' High School, Goner.

263. As mentioned above, the school was provisionally recognised as a High School. It will send its first batch of candidates for the High School Examination of 1936. 9 candidates were sent up for the Jaipur Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination, of whom 4 passed, 1 being placed in the first division. The enrolment of the school was 73 as against 87 in 1932-33.

Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts.

264. The number of scholars in the school increased from 263 in 1932-33 to 274 during the year, as also its expenditure from Rs. 21,900 to Rs. 24,725.

Night Schools.

265. All the 5 Night Schools conducted by the State had to be closed owing to gradual fall in attendance. In the only private institution of this class which remained, the attendance was poor, its enrolment being 5 pupils.

State Girls' Schools.

266. The number of State Girls' schools increased from 16 in 1932-33 to 18 during the year, but the number of scholars decreased from 871 to 855. The particulars are given in the table below :—

	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Normal School	... 1	13	1	11
Secondary Schools	... 1	317	1	274
Primary Schools.	... 14	541	16	570
Total.	... 16	871	18	855

267. Girls in the State schools belonged to different castes as below :—

	1932-33.		1933-34.	
Hindus	795	...	778
Mohammadans	14	...	8
Others	62	...	69
Total	871	...	855

268. The total expenditure on girls' education incurred by the State rose by Rs. 7,071 from Rs. 34,169 to Rs. 41,240 during the year.

Teachers' Training and Boys' Normal School.

269. Twenty three teachers from State schools and 5 from the Khetri Thikana were under training in the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate class of the Normal school. 25 teachers from State schools, 4 from Thikanas and 1 from a Private school were under training in the Primary Teachers' Certificate class in the same institution. 31 candidates were sent up for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination of the United Provinces, of whom 24 were successful, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 26 and 21 respectively. One Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, 4 teachers from State schools and 7 from private schools were admitted to the Teachers' Training class at Jaipur in July, 1934.

270. The graduate lady teacher from the Maharaja's Girls' High School, who went to Benares for the Bachelor of Teaching Course returned after completion of the course and resumed her duties. One graduate teacher was deputed to Benares to undergo the same course.

271. Two teachers of State Vernacular schools who had obtained Vernacular Teachers' Certificate were deputed for training in Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, in July, 1934.

Grants-in-Aid to Educational Institutions

272. State expenditure on account of grants-in-aid was nearly the same as in the preceding year, viz, Rs. 20,639 and Rs. 20,607 respectively.

General Remarks.

273. Co-education, which was for the first time introduced in the preceding year, has progressed, the number of girls reading in Boys' Schools having risen from 73 in 1932-33 to 101 during the year.

Chapter XI.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

274. Thirteen horses were newly admitted to the Atish; 2 died and 13 were removed, which reduced the strength from 72 at the beginning of the year to 70 at its end. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 57,364 in 1932-33 to Rs. 46,041 during the year. Atish.

275. Thakur Jaswant Singh of Parli held charge of the amalgamated department of Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir throughout the year. Bakshi Khana
Qilejat & Jagir.

276. *Qilejat*.—There were 30 Forts on the borders of the State, varying from small buildings with mud walls to massive structures, such as the Fort of Khandar and the historic stronghold of Ranthambhore. These Forts have been garrisoned partly by States Forces and partly by retainers of Jagirdars. In lieu of pay for service rendered, Jagirdars are assigned a fixed number of villages, from the revenues of which the expenses of their detachments are defrayed. These Forts, which are only maintained for reasons of sentiment, are now of no Military use and their number and the strength of their garrison are being reduced. Eight Forts were abolished in 1931-32 and one during 1932-33. The strength of the State Garrison which was 2,026 Officers and men, involving an expenditure of over three lakhs a year, has been gradually reduced, the strength standing at 609 officers and men and the expenditure falling to Rs. 59,214 by the end of the year under report.

277. The obligation of the Jagirdars to supply sepays for service at the Forts of Ranthambhore and Khandar was commuted into cash in 1931-32 at the rate of Rs. 9 per man per mensem; the commutation was estimated to realise Rs. 51,300 a year (Ranthambhore—Rs. 43,092 and Khandar—Rs. 8,208). Seventeen of the villages held by some of the Jagirdars on account of the Qiledari of these Forts have so far been resumed as detailed below:—

Qiledari of Ranthambhore.

<u>Name of villages.</u>	<u>Held by Jagirdars of</u>	<u>Annual assessed rental of villages.</u>	<u>Reasons for resumption.</u>
Rs. a. p.			
(1) Katar ...	Jhilai	12,713 6 0	Resumed at Jagirdar's own request.
(2) Bahraonda ...	Do.		
(3) Behpuria ...	Do.		
(4) Idalia ...	Do.		
(5) Dhujhai ...	Barnala.	8,594 10 0	Resumed as Jagirdar defaulted to pay the commuted amount.
(6) Rawasa ...	Do.		
(7) Dubbi ...	Do.		
(8) Balakhèra ...	Do.		
(9) Kiarda. ...	Dhula.	9,400 0 0	do.
(10) Barhpur ...	Do.		
(11) Naclai ...	Do.		
(12) Jaitpura ...	Do.		
(13) Charuda ...	Do.		

Qiledari of Khandar.

			Rs.	a.	p.	
(1) Gandawar $\frac{1}{2}$...	Dhula.	}	1,250	8	0	Resumed as Jagirdar defaulted to pay the commuted amount.
(2) Naipur $\frac{1}{2}$...	Do.					
(3) Gandawar $\frac{1}{2}$...	Chitora	}	1,250	8	0	Do.
(4) Naipur $\frac{1}{2}$...	Do.					
(5) Ond ...	Boraj	}	3,106	11	0	Do.
(6) Akodha ...	Do.					

278. *Jagir*.—Under the old feudal system each Jagirdar had to provide a prescribed number of horse sowars for the service (Chakri) of the Raj. The obligation to furnish sowars was commuted into cash payment in 1925 when their strength was about 5,600. The number gradually decreased to 5,498 consequent on the lapse of some of the Jagirs to the State. Details are as below :—

Total number	...	...	...	...	5,498
Number deducted on account of Muafi as mentioned in original grants...	...	...	...	...	1,038
Number deducted on account of Muafi given from time to time in consideration of reduced Tan in possession of certain Jagirdars	...	...	...	...	212
Balance denoting actual strength	...	...	...	...	4,248
Number commuted into cash	...	...	...	...	3,959
Number exempted from service on account of Khasa or Laggi Naqqara	...	...	...	...	222
Balance on the 31st August, 1934, from whom service is taken	...	...	...	...	67

279. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 19,649, as compared with Rs. 18,535 in the preceding year.

280. To mark his appreciation of the loyal services of Thakur Bahadur Singh Ranawat of Karansar, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to remit in perpetuity, with effect from the current year, service by five horses, out of the fourteen horses with which Thikana Karansar was serving the State.

281. The Bera consists of Minas, who were given land on service tenure in twelve villages. Their holdings are now scattered over 25 villages named below :—

(1) Nangal	...	...	...	...	In Tahsil Amber.
(2) Natata	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(3) Khohra	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(4) Dhandh	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(5) Kant	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(6) Chhapradi	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(7) Sangawala	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(8) Kushalpur	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(9) Toda	...	...	...	...	In Tahsil Jamwa Ramgarh.
(10) Bilod	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(11) Datala	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(12) Ghat-Jamwai	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(13) Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(14) Nondpura	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(15) Rasoulpura	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(16) Maliwas	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(17) Gujarkhala	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
(18) Gatore	...	...	...	...	In Tahsil Sawai Jaipur.
(19) Ghati	...	...	...	...	Ditto.

(20) Laopura	...	...	...	In Tehsil Sawai Jaipur.
(21) Santokhpura	...	...	...	In Tahsil Chaksu.
(22) Kanwarapura	...	...	...	In Tahsil Lalsot.
(23) Madhopura	...	...	...	Ditto.
(24) Toda	...	...	...	Ditto.
(25) Chainpura	...	...	...	Ditto.

282. Ten Minas relinquished their holdings which reduced the strength of the Bera from 16 Jamadars and 480 men at the beginning of the year to 16 Jamadars and 470 men at its end. The expenditure on their account amounted to Rs. 719 against Rs. 680 in the preceding year.

283. The ancestors of the present holders were originally given the villages on the condition that one man was produced for Raj service for each plough, one plough representing about 120 bighas. The descendants of the original grantees multiplied and the land was divided and re-divided, each shareholder having to serve the Raj for a period proportionate to his share. The total number of co-sharers during the year was 1,689. These men perform watch and ward duties in the palaces and in the several departments and offices of the State. They also serve as guards at the Forts of Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Ambargarh and other places. They are now attached to Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir.

284. Pandit Harihar Nath Sukhia was in charge of the Charity Department throughout the year. The expenditure of the various branches of the department during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karkhana Panya	67,422	58,291
Raj temples	86,138	83,297
Sadabarat	22,010	22,484
Other charities	87,865	92,911
Cost of Superintendent's office etc.	11,950	12,741
Total	2,75,385	2,69,724

285. The monthly grants-in-aid of Rs. 100 to the Gaushala and of Rs. 50 to the Anath Ashram (Orphanage) for Hindu Orphans were continued from the funds of the Charity Department.

286. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ajairajpura continued to hold charge of Farrash Khana. The expenditure of the department decreased from Rs. 25,386 in 1932-33 to Rs. 22,665 during the year.

287. The number of elephants was the same as in the preceding year, namely 16. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 36,352 in 1932-33 to Rs. 33,114 during the year.

288. The Forest and the Shikarkhana Departments were amalgamated in May 1933 and the Grass Farm was added to the combination in December, 1933. The combined charge was placed under Thakur Bhairon Singh with the designation of Superintendent of Forests, Shikarkhana and Grass Farm. The total receipts of the amalgamated department amounted to Rs. 1,37,815 and its expenditure to Rs. 1,40,213, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 1,51,037 and Rs. 1,58,170, respectively.

289. *Forests*.—The area under Forest conservation increased from 331 sq. miles in 1932-33 to 335 sq. miles during the year. No demarcation and survey work was done. The number of offences against Forest Rules increased from 302 to 316, the compensation realised in the cases compounded also rising from Rs. 943 to Rs. 1,778 during the year. The number of cattle and browsers impounded was 2,501 as against 2,447, the moiety of the Forest Department on account of pound fees being Rs. 509 as against Rs. 520 in 1932-33. The number of cattle admitted to grazing fell from 1,49,828 to 1,42,932, the grazing fee also falling from Rs. 35,291 to Rs. 33,515 during the year.

290. *Shikarkhana*.—Fair weather motorable roads to most of the shooting places were constructed. Wild animals shot during the year consisted of two tigers, one panther and one bear.

291. *Grass Farm*.—A total area of 17 sq. miles was under the control of the Grass Farm. Including the balance in hand at the beginning of the year, the total quantity of grass received in the Farm amounted to 2,60,066 maunds, out of which 1,05,978 maunds were issued to Military units and others, leaving 1,54,088 in hand at the end of the year.

Gardens.

229. Gardens maintained by the State numbered 35 during the year; of these, 9 were reserved for the exclusive use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The income and expenditure decreased from Rs. 5,931 and Rs. 82,546 in 1932-33 to Rs. 3,297 and Rs. 71,220 respectively, during the year. Additions were made to the gardens attached to the Rambagh Palace and the Khasa Kothi, and considerable improvements were carried out in the Jai Niwas gardens in the City Palace.

Kapardwara.

293. The Kapardwara is located in a building within the premises of the Chandra Mahal Palace in the City. It is an institution peculiar to the Jaipur State and the name signifies the State Wardrobe. It consisted of the following four main sections during the year :—

- (1) Jawaharkhana, which contains valuable ornaments and jewellery of the State.
- (2) Toshakhana, wherein personal apparel of the Ruler and other costly clothes are kept.
- (3) Zargarkhana, in which gold and silver articles are stored.
- (4) Khazana Bela, wherein cash is kept.

294. The services of Mr. A. T. Allen of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company of London were engaged during the year to re-value the State jewellery in Jawaharkhana and to prepare a fresh inventory of the stock; the work is in progress. New dinner sets consisting of plates etc. of gold and silver were made under the orders of His Highness for use on the occasion of banquets. Including fresh arrears amounting to Rs. 15,993 admitted during the year, the total outstanding arrears due to Kapardwara amounted to Rs. 9,41,885. Of this, a total sum of Rs. 67,138 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 8,74,747 on the 31st August, 1934. The total expenditure of the Department, the charge of which was held by Babu Satkori Mukerji, B.A., throughout the year, was Rs. 22,608 as against Rs. 22,214 in 1932-33.

Khasa Baggi Khana.

295. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ajairajpura continued to be in charge of Khasa Baggi Khana. The number of carriages and horses were the same as in the preceding year *viz.*, 34 and 20 respectively. The expenditure was nearly the same *viz.* Rs. 19,026 as against Rs. 19,347 in 1932-33.

Mahakma Khabar.

296. The employees of Mahakma Khabar, who are known as Khabar Navises, are posted at Nizamats, Tahsils and other important centres in the State. Their duty is to communicate news of importance to head-quarters. They perform postal work of Raj Post Offices in the district. Their pay is upto Rs. 20 a month. Their strength was 114 during the year as compared with 109 in 1932-33, the expenditure of the Department being Rs. 21,150 as against Rs. 21,727.

Maharaja's Public Library

297. The Library, which is located in a Raj building centrally situated in the city, was founded in 1886. It is a State institution, being financed entirely by the Darbar, apart from a small monthly fee of four annas per head recovered from those readers who take books away to read at their homes. The income from this source amounted to Rs. 312 as against Rs. 319 in the preceding year. The Library is open to the public from sunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and holidays. The number of visitors and readers again increased from 42,489 in 1932-33 to 42,677 during the year. An addition of 261 books raised the total number of volumes in stock from 21,866 in 1932-33 to 22,127 during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,832 as against Rs. 4,720 in 1932-33. The Director of Education was appointed Controlling Officer of the Library with effect from the 14th February, 1934.

Mistri Khana.

298. Mistri Khana is maintained for the prompt manufacture and supply, on payment of articles of furniture required for the Palaces and the various departments of the

State. Work of the total value of Rs. 22,530 was turned out during the year as compared with that of the value of Rs. 38,472 during 1932-33. The income and expenditure were as below:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income	3,456	3,200
Expenditure	8,743	8,199

299. The value of stock in hand on the 31st August, 1934, was Rs. 14,452.

300. Mr. E. Mason was Superintendent of the Motor Department throughout the year. Motor Department.

301. There were 66 motor vehicles in the State Garage on the 1st September, 1933. Three new cars were purchased, one was presented to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur by Thakur Bisben Singh of Bissau and three were sold, which left 67 vehicles in the Garage at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,55,270 as against Rs. 1,11,919 during the preceding year.

302. The Albert Museum, which is maintained by the State, came into existence in 1881. It was removed in 1886 to the Albert Hall in the Ram Niwas Gardens. The building is one of the notable architectural features of Jaipur. The Museum is open to the public throughout the year from 7-30 A. M. to half an hour before sunset, except on Sundays when it is closed at 10 A. M. and re-opened at 3 P. M. On Fridays it is reserved for women after 12 noon. The lady visitors are taken round the galleries by women attendants. The number of visitors was 2,55,650 as against 2,51,317 during the preceding year, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 9,960 against Rs. 10,214. Babu Hanuman Prasad Vaish, B. A., continued to hold the appointment of Curator of the Museum. The Director of Education was appointed Controlling Officer of the institution with effect from the 14th February, 1934. Museum.

303. The sect of Nagas is said to have been established by one Sunder Das, who was one of the disciples of Maharaj Dadu Dayal, a great religious preceptor, who flourished in the 17th Century. Nagas form a quasi-religious military order and they are divided into nine "Jamats". They profess to be celibates but have the privilege of adoption which is made from various castes. They fought in many battles side by side with the Jaipur troops and rendered meritorious services to the Darbar and the British Government on the occasion of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. They do not now perform any regular Military duties but are sometimes told off to work with the Police on occasions of local disturbances in the district. Their main duty is to work as process servers and messengers at Tahsils and Nizamats and to assist the revenue staff in connection with the realisation of land revenue. Their sanctioned strength in the service of the State continues to be 5,375 men. The expenditure on their maintenance during the year under report was Rs. 2,50,660 against Rs. 2,60,185 in 1932-33. Nagas

304. Risala Kalan, which is Military in name only, is recruited solely from Rajputs and is a dismounted body of men. They perform watch and ward duties in the City Palace and serve as lawazama on ceremonial occasions. They are armed with swords and muzzle loading guns of local manufacture. The strength was 126 officers and men on the 31st August, 1934, as compared with 118 on the corresponding date in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,024 as compared with Rs. 14,000 in 1932-33. Risala Kalan.

305. One new animal purchased increased the strength of camels from 5 to 6 during the year. The expenditure was nearly the same, namely, Rs. 2,724 as against Rs. 2,715 in 1932-33. Shutar Khana.

306. Major C. J. Phillips, I. A. R. O., was Director of Music throughout the year. The total expenditure of the Band decreased from Rs. 20,955 in 1932-33 to Rs. 18,442 during the year. State Band.

State Printing
Press.

307. The Press, which is located within the premises of the Central Jail, is under a Manager who works under the control of the Superintendent of the Jail. Convict labour is employed besides the paid staff. A new cutting machine and a die-stamping press were purchased during the year. The financial results of the year's working are exhibited below:—

			<u>1932-33.</u>	<u>1933-34.</u>
			Rs.	Rs.
Value of out-turn of work done during the year	...	...	44,716	45,594
Income during the year	...	...	18,320	20,831
Expenditure during the year	...	...	41,216	34,335
Value of stock in hand at the end of the year	..	...	43,792	45,392

Veterinary.

308. Mr. J. Chowdhury, G. B. V. C., was State Veterinary Officer during the year. The subjoined table shows the details of work done by the department:—

				<u>1932-33.</u>	<u>1933-34.</u>
<i>Work done at Jaipur.</i>					
Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	506	1,062
Operations performed	...	...	...	25	81
Castrations performed	...	...	...	10	...
Animals examined as regards soundness or otherwise	...	...	...	84	97
Medico-legal cases attended to	...	...	...	13	12
Post-Mortem examinations done	...	...	...	1	6
Medicines supplied in cases not brought to dispensary	...	...	...	124	203
<i>In the District.</i>					
Number of villages visited	..	...	...	51	26
Cases treated	...	...	...	782	558
Animals inoculated against rinderpest	...	...	...	710	554
Castration performed	...	...	...	1	...
Medico-legal cases attended to	...	...	...	...	...

309. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,184 as against Rs. 8,665 in 1932-33.

Minor Karkhanas
and Beras

310. There are a few minor Karkhanas and Beras besides the departments dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs. They do not call for special notice but their expenditure and the strength of their staff are exhibited in Appendix XL.

Chapter XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

311. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association of the Jaipur State. Boy Scouts' Association, Jaipur State.

312. Scouting was extended considerably during the year on account of a definite policy having been laid down by the Education Department, under which Scouting has to be regarded as an essential part of the general scheme of education. The number on rolls increased in consequence from 1,448 scouts at the beginning of the year to 2,743 at its end. The details of the latter are given in the subjoined table:—

<i>Name of Association or Institution.</i>				<u>Number of Groups.</u>	<u>Number of Scouts.</u>
(1) Jaipur Scouts Association ... ..	...	...	...	16	688
(2) Khetri Scouts Association ... ..	...	...	...	17	650
(3) Pilani Scouts Association ... ..	...	...	...	4	131
(4) Dausa Scouts Association ... ..	...	...	...	1	60
(5) Sikar Scouts Association ... ..	...	...	...	1	22
(6) Jobner Anglo-Vernacular High School ... ..	...	...	...	1	116
(7) Mukandgarh Anglo-Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	2	49
(8) Goner Man Nobles School ... ..	...	...	...	1	22
(9) Sawai-Madhopur Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	33
(10) Bhandarez Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	3	100
(11) Manoharpur Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	2	67
(12) Niwai Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	47
(13) Nawalgarh High School ... ..	...	...	...	1	76
(14) Bagar High School ... ..	...	...	...	1	27
(15) Bandikui Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	24
(16) Jhunjhunu Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	22
(17) Chaksu Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	53
(18) Malpura Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	35
(19) Bairath Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	18
(20) Gangapur Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	25
(21) Baswa Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	17
(22) Pawata (Prag) Vernacular Primary School ... ..	...	...	...	1	8
(23) Mahwa Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	14
(24) Mozamabad Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	31
(25) Toda Rai Singh Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	41
(26) Bonli Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	34
(27) Kotkasim Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	33
(28) Pragpura Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	20
(29) Amarsar Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	17
(30) Lalsot Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	31
(31) Ajitgarh Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	28
(32) Basi Vernacular Middle School... ..	...	...	...	1	29
(33) Danta Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	20
(34) Kanwat Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	26
(35) Sawai Ramgarh Vernacular Middle School... ..	...	...	...	1	34
(36) Sri Madhopur Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	34
(37) Hindaun Vernacular Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	1	22
(38) Dundlod Sanskrit Pathshala ... ..	...	...	...	1	18
(39) Danta Ramgarh Vernacular Primary School ... ..	...	...	...	1	21
Total				77	2,743

313. Camps and hikes were organised by local Associations and Groups all over the State. At the instance of the Education Department, a training camp was run by the State Association. It was held at Jharkhand for 10 days from the 16th April, 1934, and proved a great success. Forty teachers from Vernacular Schools and the Normal School received intensive training for Scoutmastership. On return to their schools, these teachers were able to start scouting on the right line, with the result that a number of Vernacular Schools and even some Primary Schools have now Scout Groups.

314. A Rally of Jaipur Scouts, numbering about 500, was held at the Rambagh Palace, on the 4th October, 1933, in honour of the birth of Sri Second Maharaj Kanwar Sahib, when His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to inspect the Scouts and to give them a feast.

315. The annual recurring grant of Rs. 1,500, which is made by the State, is the main source of income of the Association. Subscriptions aggregating Rs. 551 were received from the public. In its turn, the State Association gave Rs. 500 to the Jaipur Local Association and made small grants to the Local Association at Dausa and the Groups of the Vernacular Schools at Newai, Manoharpur, Bhandarez and Sawai-Madhopur. The balance in hand with the State Association was Rs. 3,994 on the 31st August, 1934.

Child Welfare,
Jaipur.

316. The Jaipur Child Welfare Branch, which is affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, was opened in September, 1925. It has three Centres in different parts of the city, working under the supervision of a Lady Health Visitor who is assisted by two midwives and one *dai*. The Welfare workers give advice to mothers visiting the centres as regards cleanliness and upbringing of children, and also attend to minor ailments of children. Maternity Wards have been opened at one of the Centres, which afford an opportunity to local *daies* for practical work. People appreciate the work done by the trained staff, whose services are requisitioned for confinement cases. Work done by the staff is detailed below :—

			1932-33.	1933-34.
Babies given baths	...	...	15,500	12,537
Ante-natal cases seen at centres	...	...	1,044	1,322
Ante-natal cases seen at homes	...	...	1,852	1,284
Homes visited...	...	...	15,100	11,261
Confinements done in the Maternity Ward	...	...	12	14
Confinements done at home	...	...	99	87
Children given Milk	...	...	...	141
Children given Virol	...	...	...	1
Children given Chemical food	...	...	...	1
Children given Glaxo	...	...	...	1
Needle work classes held	...	...	180	138
Clothes given to children	...	...	650	308
Magic Lantern Lectures given	...	...	...	2

317. The usual Baby Show with Health Exhibition, which has become an annual popular event, was held for 4 days from 6th February, 1934. It was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and was visited by a very large number of people.

318. A contribution of Rs. 1,600 was received from the Darbar as usual. The Income and expenditure of the Branch are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

			1932-33.	1933-34.
			Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	*425	†175
Receipts	...	...	7,733	10,466
Total			8,158	10,641
Expenditure	...	...	7,983	10,586
Closing balance	...	...	†175	‡55

319. The Child Welfare Committee was re-constituted as below :—

President	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M. A.
Members	...	Lt.-Col. J. P. Huban, O. B. E., I. M. S.
		Mrs. J. P. Huban.
		Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu.
		B. Ayodhya Prasad Bhatnagar.
Honorary Secretary	...	Dr. S. N. Consul, B. Sc., M. B., B. S.

320. An Executive Committee was also appointed. It consisted of :—

President	...	Mrs. J. P. Huban.
Co-opted Members	...	Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyarelal Bhargava, B. A.
		Mrs. B. S. Paul.
		B. Ayodhya Prasad Bhatnagar.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.	...	Dr. S. N. Consul, B. Sc., M. B., B. S.

321. Twenty five boys from the Jaipur State were reading in the College at the beginning of the year. One boy was withdrawn and 5 were newly admitted, leaving 29 at the end of the year. Mayo College.

322. Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora, passed in the first division in the examination of the 2nd year course of the Post Diploma, with distinction in Law and got first class marks in History and Economics. Kanwar Sanwal Singh, Sewart, who appeared in the Post Diploma Examination failed to pass in Arithmetic. All the boys in the lower classes received promotion on the results of the annual examination, except Kanwar Durga Singh, Sheopur, and Kanwar Bhanu Pratap Singh of Dudu, who were detained in classes III and IV, respectively. Thakur Guman Singh of Gudha stood first in Mathematics in class II. Eleven prizes were won by the Jaipur boys in the Annual College Sports. The annual distribution of prizes was held on the 28th November, 1933, under the presidency of His Highness the Maharana Sahib Bahadur of Udaipur, when five Jaipur boys received prizes as below :—

- (1) Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora,
Post Diploma Course ... Special prize for Proficiency in Law.
- (2) Thakur Guman Singh of Gudha ... For Proficiency in Vernacular.
- (3) Kanwar Raghubir Singh of Dundlod. For Proficiency in General Knowledge and Geography.
- (4) Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora,
Post Diploma. ... Class Prize.
- (5) Kanwar Raghubir Singh, Dundlod,
Class IV. ... Class Prize.

323. The Jaipur House Garden stood first in the House Gardens Competition for the Lady Willingdon Cup.

* Exclusive of Rs. 17,415 in Bank.

† Exclusive of Rs. 15,542 in Bank.

‡ Exclusive of Rs. 14,420 in Bank.

324. In honour of the victories in England of the Polo Team of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and of the birth of Shri Second Maharaj Kanwar Sahib, the boys of the Jaipur State House entertained His Highness and Staff to a banquet on the 27th November, 1933.

325. The 29 boys reading in the College at the end of the year were:—

(1) Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora	Post Diploma, 3rd year.
(2) Kanwar Sanwal Singh, Sewar	} 1st Class.
(3) Thakur Guman Singh, Gudha	
(4) Bhanwar Ram Singh of Khandela (Senior Branch)	} 2nd Class.
(5) Rawal Kalyan Singh of Raisar	
(6) Kanwar Durga Singh, Sheopur	} 3rd Class.
(7) R. Amar Singh, Ratlam	
(8) Kanwar Laxman Singh, Moondota	
(9) Kanwar Bhanupratap Singh of Dudu	} 4th Class.
(10) Kanwar Ganga Singh of Dudu	
(11) Kanwar Ratan Singh, Dundlod	
(12) Kanwar Raghubir Singh, Dundlod	
(13) Kanwar Har Dayal Singh, Sikar	
(14) Kanwar Kesri Singh, Danta	} 5th Class.
(15) Bhanwar Raghubir Singh, Ajairajpura	
(16) R. Jaswant Singh, Sumel	} 6th Class.
(17) Kanwar Janak Singh, Chomu	
(18) Kanwar Madan Singh, Danta	
(19) Kanwar Khuman Singh, Barnala	
(20) Kanwar Devi Singh, Mandawa	
(21) Thakur Baldeo Singh, Dhod (Sikar)	} 7th Class.
(22) Kanwar Jagdeo Singh, Danta	
(23) Kanwar Bhim Singh, Mandawa	
(24) Thakur Amar Singh, Kochore	} 8th Class.
(25) Thakur Ladu Singh, Alsisar	
(26) Kanwar Gajendra Singh, Duni	} 9th Class.
(27) Thakur Ishwar Singh, Tordi	
(28) Thakur Sheodan Singh, Ladana	
(29) Kanwar Bhawani Singh, Duni	

State Gazette.

326. The Gazette is printed in the State Printing Press located in the Central Jail at Jaipur. It is published fortnightly on the 1st and the 15th of every month in English, Urdu and Hindi. The number of subscribers rose from 241 in 1932-33 to 283 during the year. Receipts realised from subscriptions to copies supplied to private individuals and from the publication of private notices etc. aggregated Rs. 898. The number of copies supplied free to State Departments and others was 157 during the year.

State Soldiers' Board, Jaipur.

327. The chief functions of the Indian Soldiers' Board are to help in a general way pensioners of the British Indian Army, to secure employment for pensioners and demobilised soldiers, who have insufficient means and to help, by means of contributions from the various Relief Funds, families of soldiers who are in need of relief. The local Board at Jaipur was started in May, 1928, as a tentative measure. It was made a permanent institution in January, 1929, as it was found to be doing useful work in the interests of pensioners and their families. The Darbar made a grant of Rs. 750 to meet its expenditure in its experimental stage. Since its formation on a permanent basis, it has been receiving from the Indian Soldiers' Board an annual contribution varying between Rs. 400 and Rs. 770, according to its needs. The Board is composed of a President and 15 Members, the former being Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance Member of the Council of State.

328. Six sons of ex-soldiers were in receipt of scholarships at the beginning of the year. Scholarships to four had to be discontinued on account of their failure to pass at the annual examinations. Three fresh scholarships were sanctioned during the year.

329. Nominal rolls of ex-soldiers received from Regiments were forwarded to the Police, the Military and other departments of the State. Very few ex-soldiers could, however, be offered employment, as a larger number of men of the State Military Forces, who were thrown out of employment in consequence of the disbandment of the Irregular Infantry and the retrenchment of the Transport Corps, have to be given preference.

330. Collections made on the Poppy Day on the 11th November, 1934, aggregated Rs. 5,310. It was mainly due to the special interest taken by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur that such a large amount was collected. After deducting a sum of Rs. 240 on account of expenses incurred and a contribution of Rs. 1,300 made to the Rajputana Branch of the Ex-Services Association at Ajmer, the balance of Rs. 3,770 was deposited with the Bank. The Local Board has decided to utilise this money in giving help to such deserving persons, as are not eligible for any relief from the funds of the Indian Soldiers' Board.

331. The receipts during the year consisted of a grant of Rs. 700 from the Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board and a sum of Rs. 5 on account of interest on the Savings Bank Account. Out of the total receipts of Rs. 705, a sum of Rs. 10 being the debit balance of the preceding year was reimbursed and a total expenditure of Rs. 435 was incurred, which left a credit balance of Rs. 260 at the end of the year.

332. Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol, Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi and Thakur Devi Singh of Dangarthal continued to be Members of the Local Committee of the Sabha. 1,131 marriages among Rajputs and 41 among Charans were reported during the year as against 537 and 6 during the preceding year. The number of reported cases of breach of rules was 28 against 33, as below:—

Walterkrit
Rajputra Hitkarni
Sabha.

			1932-33.	1933-34.
Celebrating marriage without permission	...	...	10	17
Against age limit	...	..	2	2
Against scale of expenditure	...	...	2	...
Against Tyag Rules	..	...	...	...
Second marriage in life-time of the first wife		...	1	...
Taking men in Barot in excess of the prescribed number		...	...	3
Performing Nukta against order	...	...	8	3
Total	...	...	23	28

333. The unrealised balance of fines amounted to Rs. 476-12-0 on the 1st September, 1933. Fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 99-4-0. Of the total amount of Rs. 576, recoveries were made to the extent of Rs. 239-12-0, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 336-4-0 at the end of the year.



Serial Num- ber.	Names of Rulers.	Date of birth.
1	Maharaja Isai Singhji ..	...
2	" Sodh Derji ...	...
3	" Duleh Raiji ...	...
4	" Kakilji ...	...
5	" Hanu Deraji ...	...
6	" Janad Deraji ...	...
7	" Pajwanji ...	...
8	" Malaisiji ...	...
9	" Bijal Deraji ...	...
10	" Raja Deraji ...	...
11	" Kilhanji ...	...
12	" Kuntal Deraji ...	...
13	" Joonsiji ...	...
14	" Oodey Karanji ...	...
15	" Narasingh Deraji ..	...
16	" Banbirji ...	...
17	" Oodharanji ...	...
18	" Chandersonji ...	...
19	" Prithvi Rajji ...	...
20	" Pura Malji ...	...
21	" Bhim Singhji ...	...
22	" Ratan Singhji ...	...
23	" Askaranji ...	...
24	" Dhar Malji ...	...
25	" Bhagwan Dasji ...	...
26	" Man Singhji ...	Sambat 1600, Posh Badi 13
27	" Dhar Singhji ...	" 1631 ...
28	Mirza Raja Jai Singhji ...	" 1668, Asadh Badi 1
29	" " Ram Singhji ...	" 1692, Bhadva Badi 5
30	" " Bishen Singhji ...	" 1728 ...
31	Sawai Jai Singhji ...	" 1745, Mangsar Badi 7
32	" Ishri Singhji ...	" 1778, Falgun Sudi 8
33	" Madho Singhji ...	" 1784, Jeth Sudi 12
34	" Prithvi Singhji ...	" 1819, Magh Badi 10
35	" Pratap Singhji ...	" 1821, Posh Badi 2
36	" Jagat Singhji ...	" 1841, Chait Badi 12
37	" Jai Singhji ...	" 1875, Baisakh Sudi 1
38	" Ram Singhji ...	" 1891, Bhadva Sudi 14
39	" Madho Singhji ...	" 1918, Bhadva Badi 9
40	" Nan Singhji ...	" 1968, Bhadva Badi 12

APPENDIX II.

THE RULERS OF JAIPUR.

Date of accession.		Date of demise.		Duration.			Capital.
				Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.	
	...	Samvat 1023, Kati Badi 9	..	...			Gwalior.
Samvat 1023, Kati Badi 10	...	" 1063, Magh Sudi 7	...	40	3	12	Karawadi, Dausa,
" 1063, Magh Sudi 7	...	" 1093, Magh Sudi 7	...	30	0	0	Rungar & Khoh.
" 1093, Magh Sudi 7	...	" 1096, Baisakh Badi 10	...	2	2	18	Do.
" 1096, Baisakh Badi 10	...	" 1110, Kati Sudi 13	...	14	6	17	Amber.
" 1110, Kati Sudi 13	...	" 1127, Chaitra Sudi 7	...	17	4	23	Do.
" 1127, Chaitra Sudi 7	...	" 1151, Jaith Badi 3	...	24	1	11	"
" 1151, Jeth Badi 3	...	" 1203, Phagun Sudi 3	...	52	9	15	"
" 1203, Phagun Sudi 3	..	" 1236, Sawan Sudi 4	...	32	5	1	"
" 1236, Sawan Sudi 4	...	" 1273, Posh Badi 6	...	37	4	16	"
" 1273, Posh Badi 6	...	" 1333, Kati Badi 9	...	59	10	3	"
" 1333, Kati Badi 10	...	" 1374, Magh Badi 10	...	41	3	1	"
" 1374, Magh Badi 10	...	" 1423, Magh Badi 3	...	48	11	23	"
" 1423, Magh Badi 3	...	" 1445, Phagun Badi 3	...	22	1	0	"
" 1445, Phagun Badi 3	...	" 1485, Bhadon Badi 6	.	30	6	2	"
" 1485, Bhadun Badi 6	...	" 1496, Asoj Badi 12	...	11	1	6	"
" 1496, Asoj Badi 12	...	" 1624, Mangsar Badi 14	...	28	2	2	"
" 1624, Mangsar Badi 14	...	" 1559, Phagun Badi 5	...	35	2	21	"
" 1559, Phagun Badi 5	...	" 1584, Kati Sudi 11	...	24	8	20	"
" 1584, Kati Sudi 12	..	" 1590, Magh Sudi 5	...	6	2	23	"
" 1590, Magh Sudi 6	...	" 1593, Sawan Sudi 15	...	2	6	10	"
" 1593, Sawan Sudi 15	.	" 1604, Jeth Sudi 8	...	10	9	22	"
" 1604, Jeth Sudi 8	...	" 1604, Asadh Badi 8	...	0	0	16	"
" 1604, Asadh Badi 8	...	" 1630, Magh Sudi 6	..	26	7	12	"
" 1630, Magh Sudi 6	...	" 1646, Mangsar Sudi 7	...	15	10	1	"
... " 1646, Mangsar Sudi 7	...	" 1671, Asoj Sudi 10	...	24	10	20	"
... " 1671, Asad Sudi 10	...	" 1678, Posh Sudi 10	...	7	3	0	"
.. " 1678, Phagun Sudi 4	...	" 1724, Asoj Badi 5	...	45	6	10	"
.. " 1724, Asoj Badi 5	...	" 1746, Asoj Badi 6	...	22	0	1	"
... " 1746, Asoj Badi 6	...	" 1756, Magh Badi 6	...	10	4	0	"
.. " 1756, Magh Badi 6	...	" 1803, Asoj Sudi 14	..	43	8	24	Sawai Jaipur.
... " 1803, Asoj Sudi 14	..	" 1807, Posh Badi 12	...	7	2	13	"
... " 1807, Posh Badi 12	...	" 1823, Chaitra Badi 3	...	17	2	21	"
... " 1824, Chait Badi 3	...	" 1833, Baisakh Badi 3	...	11	1	0	"
... " 1835, Baisakh Badi 3	...	" 1860, Sawan Sudi 13	...	25	3	25	"
... " 1860, Sawan Sudi 13	...	" 1875 Posh Badi 9	...	15	4	10	"
... " 1875, Posh Badi 9	...	" 1892, Magh Sudi 8	...	16	1	14	"
.. " 1892, Magh Sudi 8	...	" 1937, Bhadva Sudi 14	...	44	7	7	"
... " 1937, Asoj Badi 12	...	" 1979, Asoj Badi 2	..	41	11	20	"
... " 1979, Asoj Badi 2	.						

(Vide Chapter I.)

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1931.

				Jaipur State.	Jaipur City.	
Occupied houses	...	...	...	5,66,662	23,774	
Population	...	...	...	26,31,775	1,44,179	
<i>Classification of population.</i>				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Hindu	12,56,285	11,25,934	23,82,219
Musalman	1,12,338	1,02,243	2,14,581
Jain	15,518	13,974	29,492
Animist	1,349	1,250	2,599
Christian	795	763	1,558
Arya	633	452	1,085
Sikh	120	69	189
Parsi	29	23	52
Total				13,87,067	12,44,708	26,31,775

Principal Languages:—

(1) Rajasthani (Marwari).

(2) Western Hindi dialects.

(Vide Chapter II.)

APPENDIX IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

I. *His Highness' Reserved Departments.*

I. President:—

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President:—

LT. COL. SIR H. BEAUCHAMP
ST. JOHN, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Jaipur State Forces. | |
| 2. Atish. | |
| 3. Khasa Camels. | |
| 4. Shikar Khana, Forests and Grass Farm. | |
| 5. Khasa Rasora including
Modi Khana. | } Comptroller
of
Household. |
| 6. Ram Bagh. | |
| 7. Khasa Kothi. | |
| 8. Guest House. | |
| 9. Band. | |
| 10. State Saloons. | |
| 11. Motor Garage. | |
| 12. Khabar. | |
| 13. Jagir Enquiry Committee. | |
| 14. Arms and Ammunitions. | |
| 15. Correspondence with the Resident with
the exception of that relating to
Extradition and Judicial interroga-
tories and summonses which will be
conducted by the Judicial Member. | |
| 16. Mahakma Khas Secretariat (through
Registrar). | |
| 17. Khas Mohar. | |
| 18. Telephones (including Wireless Broad-
Cast Receiving Licenses.) | |

II.—*Education.*

2. Member:—

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR
NARENDRA SINGH OF
JOBNER.

- | |
|---|
| 1. Education. |
| 2. Maharaja's Public Library. |
| 3. Museum. |
| 4. School of Arts. |
| 5. Walterkrit, Sabha. |
| 6. Jails. |
| 7. State Gazette. |
| 8. State Printing Press. |
| 9. Veterinary. |
| 10. Municipality. |
| 11. Medical and Sanitation. |
| 12. Storage of Petroleum and Kerosine
oil. |

III.—*Finance.*

3. Member:—

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT
AMAR NATH ATAL, M.A.

- | |
|--|
| 1. All business connected with State
Accounts and Estimates and State
expenditure. |
| 2. Treasury. |
| 3. Stamps. |

4. Mint.
5. Coinage.
6. Pensions and Gratuities.
7. Tarkashi.
8. Rozindars.
9. P. W. D. and Imarat.
10. Railway.
11. Baghayat.
12. Trade, Commerce and Industries.
13. Postal Department.
14. Archaeology.
15. Factories.
16. All matters relating to Federation.
17. All matters relating to Chamber of Princes.

IV.—Judicial.

4. Member:—

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SEETLA
PRASAD BAJPAI, C.I.E.

1. Judicial.
2. Extradition.
3. Summonses and Interrogatories (Judicial).
4. Correspondence with the Resident regarding 2 and 3 above.

V.—Home.

5. Member:—

THAKUR HARI SINGH OF
ACHROL.

Section (i).

1. All matters concerning foreign territories and affairs, not otherwise specified.
2. Vakalats.
3. Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and Political Officers.
4. Treaty payments.
5. Mayo College.

Section (ii).

1. Kapardwara.
2. Palace (Mardani and Zenani Deorhi).
3. Palki Khana.
4. Rath Khana.
5. Pothi Khana.
6. Sileh Khana and Bera Naqarchian.
7. Amber Palace.
8. Khalsa Temples.
9. Charities.
10. Sadabarat.
11. Bera Shagird Pesha.
12. Gunijan Khana.
13. Bera Khawas Chelan.
14. Bera Arabian.
15. Bera Purbian.
16. Jetbi Pahalwans.
17. Astronomical Observatory.
18. King Edward Memorial.
19. Census.

20. Police (including Motor Vehicles).
21. Subscriptions and Donations.
22. Baggi Khana.
23. Feel Khana.
24. Farrash Khana (including Mashai Khana).
25. Khyal Khana.
26. Risala Kalan.
27. Mistri Khana.
28. Customs.
29. Excise and Salt.

VI.—Revenue.

6. Member:—

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR
CHAUDHRI MOHAMMAD DIN.

Sigha Member:—

LT.-COL. RAI BAHADUR THAKUR
DEVI SINGH OF CHITORA.

1. Dewanis.
2. Court of Wards.
3. Settlement.
4. Agriculture.
5. Sambhar Shamlat.
6. Patwari Training School.
7. Purejat.
8. Loans to Jagirdars.
9. Recovery of State dues on account of Loans, Tafawat Horse Service, etc.
10. Bakshi Khana Jagir and Qilejat.
11. Katcheri Mina Baragaon.
12. Nagas.
13. Mir Bakshi.
14. Mines and Quarries (through State Engineer).
15. Agra Kothi.

(Vide Chapter II).

APPENDIX V.

Council of State and High Officials in the Jaipur State on 31st August, 1934.

Serial No.	Name.	Appointment.	REMARKS.
COUNCIL OF STATE.			
1	H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	President, Council of State.	
2	Lt.-Col. H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Vice President, Council of State.	
3	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner.	Education Member.	
4	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal, M.A.	Finance Member.	
5	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Judicial Member.	
6	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol ...	Home Member.	
7	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Choudhry Mohammad Din.	Revenue Member.	
SIGHA MEMBER.			
8	Lt.-Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora.	Sig h a Member, Revenue Department.	
JUDGES OF CHIEF COURT.			
9	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Chief Justice.	
10	Khan Bahadur Choudhry Abdul Hasan, B.A., LL.B.	Judge, Chief Court.	
11	Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode.	Ditto	
12	Pandit Mool Chand Tiwari ...	Ditto	
OTHER OFFICERS.			
13	Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E. ...	Inspector-General of Police.	
14	Colonel G. Craster, C.B.E., D.S.O.	Chief Staff Officer.	
15	Lt.-Col. J. P. Huban, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S.	Director of Medical Services.	
16	Mr. William Owens, B.A., M.B.E.	Director of Education.	
17	Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C., A.M.I.C.E.	State Engineer.	
18	Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnav Das.	Special Accounts Officer.	
19	Col. Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota, Hony. A.D.C. to H. E. the Viceroy.	Commander, Jaipur Corpse.	
20	Dewan Bahadur Pandit Piyare Lal Bhargava, B.A.	Commissioner, Customs and Excise.	

(Vide Chapter IV).

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the number and description of original regular suits.

Nature of suits.	Number Instituted during	
	1933-34.	1932-33.
1. Suits for recovery of money	11368	11784
2. Suits for recovery of movables other than money ...	127	162
3. Suits arising under mortgage	26	28
4. Pre-emption suits	23	20
5. Easement suits	120	109
6. Declaratory suits when no consequential relief is prayed for.	266	272
7. Suits for possession of immovable property not arising under mortgage, with or without mesne profits.	241	241
8. Suits arising out of marriage	47	55
9. Suits arising out of religious or charitable endowments ...	1	2
10. Suits for specific performance of contract	13	10
11. Other suits not falling within the above	95	74
Total	12327	12757

APPENDIX VII.

(Vide Chapter IV)

Regular suits in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL OF DECISIONS.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Suits pending for over six months	Number of suits decided wholly or partly in favour of plaintiffs.	Total duration in days	Average duration in days.	Average Number of judgments.
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Contested.	Deemed ex parte.	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.					
District Judges	1933-34 1932-33	28	6	29	6	57	12	26	2	5	14	39	8	18	1	11	20	10769	229	5.5
		15	5	31	6	46	11	15	0	1	7	18	5	28	6	9	11	4778	208	2
Subordinate Judges	1933-34 1932-33	780	154	2149	232	2929	386	611	891	383	592	2162	253	767	128	313	1672	252154	103	5
		748	159	2223	279	2971	438	669	785	415	606	2191	281	730	131	277	1706	301-96	123	3
Munsifs	1933-34 1932-33	3135	163	8100	1135	11535	1598	1997	3948	1785	2350	8853	1127	2682	171	693	6810	1025707	101	1.75
		1785	138	8354	974	10139	1412	1691	3103	1352	802	7031	94	3135	163	630	56-2	970116	123	2
Nazim Kot Kasim	1933-34 1932-33	63	7	143	7	204	14	67	33	20	12	157	10	51	4	6	111	17163	105	2.5
		40	5	182	11	222	19	21	68	28	64	159	12	63	7	15	135	22375	131	2
Talukdars	1933-34 1932-33	363	64	604	195	1967	259	212	763	521	132	1713	193	21	61	26	1251	117015	76	2.5
		295	50	1977	177	2262	227	250	762	512	508	1999	163	563	51	10	161	159978	78	2.5
Total	1933-34 1932-33	1369	694	12327	1675	16662	2269	2913	5155	2711	3139	12911	1598	37-2	671	1019	9927	1152138	109	3.5
		2883	657	12757	1450	15610	2107	2616	4723	2938	2977	11271	1113	4369	694	961	8808	1159617	115	2

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX VIII.

Miscellaneous Cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL OF DE- CISIONS.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Pending for over six months.
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Contested.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	
District Judges	...	77	1	187	3	254	4	118	6	16	63	203	2	61	2	27
	{ 1931-34 1932-33	78	3	247	2	225	5	190	6	47	9	248	4	77	1	...
Subordinate Judges.	...	213	8	672	11	891	19	204	130	93	311	730	13	161	6	27
	{ 1931-34 1932-33	201	14	834	20	1035	34	222	107	107	352	822	26	213	8	111
Munsifs	...	354	19	2115	22	2469	41	130	880	331	463	2030	38	339	3	80
	{ 1931-34 1932-33	349	17	1939	66	2283	83	314	876	350	459	1934	64	354	19	72
Nazim Kot Kasim	...	3	.	31	"	34	...	6	8	3	11	28	...	6	...	...
	{ 1933-34 1932-33	2	.	36	...	38	...	9	18	3	5	35	..	3	...	...
Tahsildars	...	105	...	312	6	417	6	18	72	43	173	303	5	109	1	...
	{ 1933-34 1932-33	39	3	330	13	369	16	20	48	46	166	264	16	105	...	...
Total	...	752	23	3223	42	4075	70	785	1096	496	1030	3349	63	726	12	134
	{ 1933-34 1932-33	660	37	3786	101	4055	123	753	1114	553	991	3303	110	752	28	173

APPENDIX IX.

Execution Cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DECISIONS.								Total of disposal.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Amount realized in cash.	Satisfaction obtained in kind.
					IN WHICH NO SATISFACTION WAS OBTAINED.						Fully satisfied.	Partly satisfied.				
					No. of execution warrant.	Non-payment of talbana.	Non-appearance of decree holder.	Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of							
District Judges	{ 1933-34 1932-33	988 881	259 674	1247 1555	18 20	105 79	... ...	1 ...	4 14	2 1	158 453	298 567	949 988	Rs. a. p. 95,393 11 6 76,887 11 3	Mds. Srs.
Subordinate Judges	{ 1933-34 1932-33	2676 1966	6822 7001	9478 8967	312 307	1858 1729	768 680	757 634	1059 1220	266 296	1751 1425	6771 6291	2707 2676	2,51,836 9 0 2,53,478 12 0	186 20 441 26	
Munsifs	{ 1933-34 1932-33	7143 5607	17843 17788	24986 23395	1109 1115	3561 2833	404 572	2502 2109	4522 3637	358 483	5798 5503	18354 16352	6732 7143	2,01,134 13 6 1,77,264 7 9	179 36 195 2	
Nazim Kot Kasim	{ 1933-34 1932-33	90 93	507 411	597 504	26 16	182 146	... 17	11 7	58 28	2 15	214 185	493 419	104 90	6,132 7 3 5,763 8 6	... ...
Tahsildars	{ 1933-34 1932-33	631 446	2835 2884	3466 3330	247 222	645 567	336 204	142 78	768 723	64 42	636 863	2838 2699	628 631	13,956 5 6 11,446 1 9	13 2 ...	
Total	{ 1933-34 1932-33	11528 8993	28246 28758	39774 37751	1712 1680	6351 5354	1508 1473	3113 2828	6411 5622	602 837	8567 8129	28654 26223	11120 11528	5,68,453 14 9 5,24,750 9 3	379 18 636 28	

APPENDIX X.

First Appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Kind of appeal.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTAURED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECISIONS.							TOTAL OF DECISIONS.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
			Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Withdrawn.	Compromised.	Otherwise.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.
District Judges	1933-34 1932-33	Regular	230	19	736	47	936	66	368	88	187	56	4	6	104	766	64	210	12
		Execution	50	5	263	15	319	20	154	1	69	31	1	8	31	274	16	40	4
		Miscellaneous	49	4	147	5	196	9	168	..	45	13	..	..	10	168	9	23	..
Subordinate Judges	1933-34 1932-33	Total	375	28	1146	67	1481	95	623	89	301	100	5	14	150	1203	79	278	16
		...	392	37	1125	92	1517	129	555	123	270	113	6	13	203	1182	101	337	28
		Regular	98	1	269	10	337	11	138	15	57	57	2	..	32	232	9	45	2
Total	1933-34 1932-33	Execution	6	..	36	1	41	1	23	..	3	7	..	..	2	2	..	6	1
		Miscellaneous	14	1	43	1	57	2	23	..	7	18	..	..	8	51	2	3	..
		Total	87	2	348	12	435	14	184	16	67	82	2	..	42	282	11	53	3
Total	1933-34 1932-33	...	82	2	341	13	426	15	160	18	97	51	..	3	23	339	13	87	2
		Regular	298	20	1005	57	1303	77	504	103	244	113	6	6	135	1048	63	255	14
		Execution	61	5	299	16	360	21	177	2	72	38	1	8	33	315	16	45	6
Total	1933-34 1932-33	Miscellaneous	63	5	180	6	253	11	126	..	63	31	..	..	24	222	11	31	..
		Total	422	30	1494	79	1916	109	807	105	368	182	7	14	192	1585	90	331	19
		...	471	39	1469	105	1943	144	715	141	367	164	6	16	226	1521	114	422	30

Nature of Cases.	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.		Total.	REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.		Original.	Revised.
Regular first appeals	...	5	1	15	...	20	1	12	1	13	8	...
" second appeals	...	237	9	421	16	658	25	448	14	462	210	11
Total	1933-34 1932-33	242 152	10 10	436 450	16 17	678 682	26 27	460 360	15 17	475 377	218 242	11 10
Execution first appeals	...	6	...	20	...	26	...	14	...	14	12	...
" second appeals	...	33	2	87	2	120	4	84	2	86	36	2
Total	1933-34 1932-33	39 56	2 2	107 88	2 2	146 114	4 4	98 75	2 2	100 77	48 39	2 2
Miscellaneous first appeals	...	6	...	23	...	29	...	25	...	25	4	...
" second appeals	...	12	...	49	1	61	1	48	...	48	13	1
Total	1933-34 1932-33	18 12	... 1	72 64	1 2	90 76	1 3	73 58	... 3	73 61	17 18	1 ...
Revision Applications	...	17	...	87	...	104	...	86	...	86	18	...
	1932-33	30	...	76	...	106	...	89	...	89	17	...

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work done by the Chief Court—(concluded.)

Nature of Cases.	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.		Total.	REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.		Original.	Revised.
Bachat Cases

Transfer Applications

Review Applications

Applications to set aside the order of dismissal for default.

Applications for certificate to appeal to the Darbar.

Other miscellaneous cases

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases offence-wise.

Description of offence.	No. INSTITUTED DURING	
	1932-33.	1933-34.
1. Criminal conspiracy, Sec. 111, J. P. C. ...	0	0
2. Offences against the State, Ss. 112—121, J. P. C. ...	3	4
3. Offences relating to the Army, Ss. 122—129, J. P. C. ...	2	0
4. Offences against the public tranquillity, Ss. 132—150, J. P. C.	411	497
5. Offences by or relating to public servants, Ss. 151—160, J. P. C.	9	12
6. Contempt of lawful authority of public servants, Ss. 161—179, J. P. C.	310	291
7. False evidence and offences against public justice, Ss. 182—220, J. P. C.	124	98
8. Offences relating to coin, Ss. 222—234, J. P. C. ...	3	1
9. Offences relating to Government or Durbar Stamps, Ss. 235—244, J. P. C.	...	1
10. Offences relating to weights and measures, Ss. 245—248, J. P. C.	8	6
11. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Ss. 250—277, J. P. C.	19	16
12. Offences relating to religion, Ss. 278—286, J. P. C. ...	9	20
13. Murder, Ss. 290 and 291, J. P. C. ...	42	33
14. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Sec. 292, J. P. C.	18	17
15. Man-slaughter, Sec. 293, J. P. C. ...	10	5
16. Abetment of, and attempt to commit suicide, Ss. 294, 295 and 298, J. P. C.	23	18
17. Attempt to commit murder, Sec. 296, J. P. C. ...	14	6
18. Attempt to commit culpable homicide, Sec. 297, J. P. C. ...	...	...
19. Thuggi, Sec. 300, J. P. C. ...	...	...
20. Miscarriage, Ss. 301—307, J. P. C. ...	3	4
21. Simple hurt, Ss. 312 and 313, J. P. C. ...	1,720	1,777
22. Grievous hurt, Ss. 314—327, J. P. C. ...	445	362
23. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Ss. 330—337, J. P. C.	207	197
24. Criminal force and assault, Ss. 341—347, J. P. C. ...	573	544
25. Kidnapping, abduction, forced labour and slavery, Ss. 352—363, J. P. C.	40	46
26. Rape, Sec. 365, J. P. C. ...	30	23
27. Unnatural offences, Sec. 366, J. P. C. ...	7	6
28. Theft, Ss. 368—371, J. P. C. ...	977	935
29. Extortion, Ss. 373—378, J. P. C. ...	30	44
30. Robbery and Dacoity, Ss. 381—384 and 386—388, J. P. C....	250	233
31. Murder in Dacoity, Sec. 385, J. P. C. ...	3	3

APPENDIX XII.

(Vide Chapter IV.)

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases offence-wise—(concluded).

Description of offence.	NO. INSTITUTED DURING	
	1932-33	1933-34.
32. Gang cases, Ss. 389—391, J. P. C.	2	...
33. Criminal misappropriation, Ss. 392 and 393, J. P. C. ...	37	29
34. Criminal breach of trust, Ss. 395—398, J. P. C. ...	137	120
35. Receiving stolen property, Ss. 400—403, J. P. C. ...	97	98
36. Cheating, Ss. 406—409, J. P. C.	127	159
37. Fraudulent deed and disposition of property, Ss. 410—413, J. P. C. ...	17	12
38. Mischief, Ss. 415—422 and 425, J. P. C.	286	261
39. Arson, Ss. 423 and 424, J. P. C.	6	17
40. Criminal trespass and house-trespass, Ss. 432—437, J. P. C. ...	347	315
41. Lurking house trespass and house-breaking, Ss. 438—447, J. P. C. ...	303	266
42. Forgery, Ss. 450—463, J. P. C.	13	20
43. Offences relating to Trade and Property Marks, Ss. 468—475, J. P. C. ...	1	...
44. Offences relating to Bank and Currency Notes, Ss. 476—479 J. P. C. ...	...	...
45. Criminal breach of contract of service, Ss. 480—482, J. P. C. ...	...	1
46. Bigamy, Ss. 484 and 485, J. P. C.	13	12
47. Other offences relating to marriage, Ss. 483 and 486—488, J. P. C. ...	90	94
48. Defamation, Ss. 490—492, J. P. C.	115	101
49. Insult and annoyance, Ss. 494, 495 and 499, J. P. C. ...	397	552
50. Criminal intimidation, Ss. 496—498, J. P. C.	72	117
51. Security for keeping the peace and maintaining good behaviour, under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	227	203
52. Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	485	384
53. Offences under the Motor Regulations	140	144
54. Offences under the Gambling Act	31	17
55. Offences under the Excise Law	316	246
56. Offences under the Police Act	182	87
57. Offences under Municipal Bye-laws	1,673	867
58. Offences under Customs Regulations	1	1
59. Offences under Arms Act	2	...
60. Offences under Jails Act	2	...
61. Offences under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ...	1	...
62. Offences under the Local Laws	5	39
Total	10,415	9,361

APPENDIX XIII.

Criminal Regular cases in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR										INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.										DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Average duration of each decided case (in days).	Average no. of adjournments.									
		Police chancery for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.					Total					Police chancery for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.					Total.					Compounded.			Dismissed for default.			Struck off under Sec. 195 Cr. P. C.			Disposed of on merits.					Total of Decisions.			Police chancery for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.			Total.		
		Chargers under J. P. C.	Chargers other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police reports.	Complaints.	Chargers under J. P. C.	Chargers other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports.	Complaints	Chargers under J. P. C.	Chargers other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports.	Complaints	Chargers under J. P. C.	Chargers other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports.	Complaints.	Chargers under J. P. C.	Chargers other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police reports.	Complaints.	Chargers under J. P. C.	Chargers other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police reports.	Complaints.	Chargers under J. P. C.	Chargers other than J. P. C.			Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police reports.	Complaints.						
Sessions Judges.	1933-34	14	980	761	26	17	2150	114	1777	3903	18	85	7002	9152	757	514	442	231	1311	4126	7331	253	495	895	12	0	0	37	8883	45	7													
Assistant Sessions Judges.	1932-33	14	0	16	0	0	30	126	2	34	2	0	164	194	10	1	26	1	7	122	107	14	1	1	12	0	0	27	3608	53	5													
	1933-34	2	0	4	0	0	6	22	0	10	0	0	32	38	2	0	0	0	5	26	33	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	2320	70	3													
District Magistrates, and Magistrates of the First class.	1932-33	5	0	36	0	0	41	53	0	23	0	0	59	100	11	1	32	3	5	42	94	2	0	4	0	0	6	6819	72	2														
	1933-34	265	454	590	12	9	1370	1357	2827	3907	117	103	2356	9381	832	559	247	301	1293	4302	7536	366	980	761	26	17	250	39347	52	3														
Magistrates of the Second class.	1933-34	80	12	149	0	0	241	155	8	871	0	0	1074	1275	138	149	26	171	123	419	1029	74	13	159	0	0	246	31701	31	1.6														
	1932-33	63	52	123	0	0	241	193	9	790	0	0	912	1236	119	136	39	191	79	431	995	80	12	149	0	0	241	35989	36	1														
Magistrates of the Third class.	1932-34	0	0	162	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	1084	1246	64	210	27	426	230	134	1091	0	0	155	0	0	155	51738	50	3														
	1932-33	0	0	96	0	0	96	0	0	844	0	0	841	910	43	161	37	260	149	121	778	0	0	62	0	0	162	40218	52	2.5														
Total ...	1933-34	412	993	1088	26	17	2593	1431	1755	5942	118	85	9761	11917	978	873	507	837	1695	4812	9733	455	508	1223	18	10	2214	532031	60	3.5														
	1932-33	347	506	867	12	9	1741	1749	2838	5001	119	93	10415	12156	1020	860	381	755	1535	5018	9570	462	993	1088	26	17	2596	485221	51	2.5														

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons, cases against whom were disposed of.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Number of persons discharged.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED.		Number of persons convicted.	Total.
			On withdrawal.	Other-wise.		
Sessions Judges ...	{ 1933-34 1932-33	109 93	28 32	8 58	218 184	363 367
Assistant Sessions Judges.	{ 1933-34 1932-33	6 88	12 15	61 56	14 46	93 205
District Magistrates and Magistrates of the 1st Class.	{ 1933-34 1932-33	5895 5052	3372 3074	3546 4057	3854 4183	16667 16366
Magistrates of the 2nd Class.	{ 1933-34 1932-33	927 1080	758 706	514 291	295 394	2494 2471
Magistrates of the 3rd Class.	{ 1933-34 1932-33	1166 808	426 423	1707 1103	64 72	3363 2406
Total ...	{ 1933-34 1932-33	8103 7121	4596 4250	5836 5565	4445 4879	22980 21815

(Vide Chapter IV).

APPENDIX XV.

Criminal Miscellaneous cases in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Sessions Judges ...	{ 1933-34 1932-33	8 3	9 9	17 12	13 4	4 8
Assistant Sessions Judges.	{ 1933-34 1932-33	......	......	......	......	......
District Magistrates.	{ 1933-34 1932-33	314 275	758 721	1072 996	788 682	284 314
Magistrates of the 2nd class ...	{ 1933-34 1932-33	83 77	74 88	157 165	83 82	74 83
Magistrates of the 3rd Class ...	{ 1933-34 1932-33	6 2	32 71	38 73	32 67	6 6
Total ..	{ 1933-34 1932-33	411 357	873 889	1284 1246	916 835	363 411

APPENDIX XVI.

Criminal Appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.							Total of decisions.	Remaining at the close of the year.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Otherwise.			
Sessions Judges...	{ ... 1933-34 1932-33	86 68	879 864	965 932	561 486	156 194	84 81	38 36	11 13	6 13	6 23	24 23	880 846	85 86
	District Magistrates	{ ... 1933-34 1932-33	12 5	90 117	102 122	52 54	12 19	16 27	7 4	... ...	1 2	1 2	2 4	90 110	12 12
Total ..		{ ... 1933-34 1932-33	98 73	969 931	1067 1054	613 540	168 213	100 158	45 40	11 13	7 15	7 15	26 27	970 956	97 98

APPENDIX XVII.

Criminal Revisions in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				Total of Decisions.	Remaining at the close of the year.
					Rejected.	Further enquiry directed.	Referred to Chief Court.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Sessions Judges: ...	{ 1933-34 ... 1932-33 ... }	46	270	316	189	41	35	8	273	43
		37	262	299	176	39	25	13	253	46
District Magistrates	{ 1933-34 ... 1932-33 ... }	7	96	103	57	14	22	2	95	8
		...	59	59	35	6	7	4	52	7
Total ...	{ 1933-34 ... 1932-33 ... }	53	366	419	246	55	57	10	368	51
		37	321	358	211	45	32	17	305	53

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XVIII.

Criminal Work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of Cases.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Criminal appeals ...	1933-34	46	225	271	194	77
	1932-33	72	154	266	180	46
Criminal revision applications ...	1933-34	84	231	315	246	69
	1932-33	99	319	418	334	84
Cases received for confirmation of life sentences.	1933-34	6	20	26	19	7
	1932-33	4	14	18	12	6
Transfer applications ...	1933-34	3	30	33	29	4
	1932-33	11	32	43	40	3
Other miscellaneous cases.	1933-34	12	336	348	337	11
	1932-33	9	357	366	354	12

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XIX.

List of Laws and Rules in force on 31st August, 1934.

- (1) Jaipur Opium Act, 1924.
- (2) Grants-in-aid Rules for Schools, 1924.
- (3) Jaipur Excise Law, 1924.
- (4) Do. Laws Act, 1924.
- (5) Do. Penal Code, 1924.
- (6) Do. Evidence Act, 1924.
- (7) Rules regarding Hackney carriages, 1925.
- (8) Rules regarding flour mills worked by oil engines, 1925.
- (9) Rules regarding appeals to the Durbar against Chief Court, 1925.
- (10) Jaipur Limitation Act, 1925.
- (11) Do. Court of Wards Act, 1925.
- (12) Do. Court Fees Act, 1925.
- (13) Do. Motor Regulations, 1925.
- (14) Do. Ginning Factory Rules, 1926.
- (15) Do. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1926.
- (16) Do. Stamp Act, 1927.
- (17) Do. Charitable Trust Act, 1927.
- (18) Do. Escheat of Property Ordinance, 1927.
- (19) Rules fixing the minimum 'Bachat' payable by Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them, 1927.
- (20) Rules regarding tilling of fal'ow land, 1927.

- (21) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops, 1928.
- (22) Jaipur Gambling Act, 1928.
- (23) Rules regarding Natas in the Jaipur State, 1928.
- (24) Rules regarding issue of licences for Wireless Receiving Stations to private persons, 1928.
- (25) Rules regarding introduction of Raj Service Stamps, 1928.
- (26) Rules regarding grant of land on Nazrana, 1929.
- (27) Jaipur Police Act, 1929.
- (28) Rules regarding grazing of cattle in Grass Farm Birs, 1929.
- (29) Rules regarding introduction of Certificate of Posting in Raj Post Offices, 1929.
- (30) Rules regarding realisation by the State of Revenue due to Ijardars and other State Grantees and Ijardars, 1930.
- (31) Jaipur Factories Act, 1930.
- (32) Do. Criminal Tribes Act, 1930.
- (33) Do. Fishing Rules, 1930.
- (34) Do. Contempt of Court Act, 1930.
- (35) Do. Insolvency Rules, 1930.
- (36) Rules to regulate sale and import for sale of Arms and Ammunition in Jaipur State, 1930.
- (37) Rules regarding fees to be charged on non-judicial applications presented to Members of Council and other Officers, 1930.
- (38) Rules for management of Prisons in Jaipur State, 1931.
- (39) Rules relating to control of Public Meetings, 1931.
- (40) Malba Rules, 1931.
- (41) Jaipur Customs Regulations, 1931.
- (42) Jaipur Shooting Rules, 1931.
- (43) Land Acquisition Regulation for Jaipur Municipal Area, 1931.
- (44) Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure, 1931.
- (45) Tenancy Rules for Chakbandi villages, 1931.
- (46) State Veterinary Department Rules, 1932.
- (47) Jaipur State Petroleum Rules, 1932.
- (48) Rules to regulate possession, sale, transfer etc. of Revolvers and Pistols, 1933.
- (49) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1933.

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XX.

Extradition cases between the Jaipur Government and British India and other States for 1933-34.

Serial number.	States.	Extradition demanded by the Jaipur Government.	Extradition granted to the Jaipur Government.	Extradition demanded from the Jaipur Government.	Extradition granted by the Jaipur Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Alwar	9	9	39	34
2	Baroda ... ..	...	...	1	1
3	Bharatpur	4	3	5	5
4	Bikaner	18	14	33	28
5	British India, including Government Railway Police.	36	32	60	59
6	Bundi	1	1	4	3
7	Gwalior ... ..	...	...	1	1
8	Indore ... ..	...	...	2	2
9	Jhind ... ..	...	...	2	2
10	Jodhpur	5	2	13	10
11	Karauli	3	3	8	8
12	Kishengarh	1	...	7	6
13	Kotah	2	2	2	2
14	Loharu	1	1	1	1
15	Patiala	22	2	71	46
16	Patodi ... ..	...	...	1	1
17	Tonk	17	7	10	8
18	Udaipur	2	2	2	2
	Total	121	78	262	219

APPENDIX XXI.

Cost, Strength and other particulars of the Jaipur Lancers.

Year.	State Officers	Indian Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks.	Total.	ANIMALS		Transport animals.	Cost of upkeep.	Remarks.
					Horses.	Camels.			
1932-33 :- Actual Strength	19 (Including :- S. V. O. ... Hon. 2/Lieut ... Cadets ... Hony. Cadet ...	22 (Including :- Doctors ... Jomadar Cadet	497 Including :- V. Dressers 4 Comdre. 2	538	541	...	12 bullocks	Rs. a. p. 4,42,077 0 3	
1933 34 :- Actual Strength	18 (Including :- Attached Lieut State V. O. ... Cadets ...	24 (Including :- V. A. S. ... Cadets ...	496 Including :- V. Dressers 4	538	517	...	12 bullocks ..	4,45,955 4 11	

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXII.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the 1st Jaipur Infantry

Year.	State Officers.	Other Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Actual expenditure.
							Rs. a. p.
1932-33 ...	Cadets ... $\frac{10}{2}$	Jemadar Cadets .. $\frac{21}{21}$	751	784	9	35	3,52,293 6 9
	Total ... $\frac{12}{12}$	Total .. $\frac{21}{21}$					
1933-34 ...	Cadets ... $\frac{12}{2}$	Jemadar Cadets... $\frac{22}{22}$	741	777	8	36	3,26,492 6 8
	Total ... $\frac{14}{14}$	Total ... $\frac{22}{22}$					

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXIII.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Jaipur State Transport Corps.

Year.	Total number at the commencement of the year.	Recruited and received by transfer during the year.	Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted or transferred during the year.	Total at the end of the year.	State officers.	Indian officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Animals.	Actual expenditure.
												Rs. a. p.
1932-33 ...	579	36	6	18	19	572	3	15	553	572	826	3,51,618 11 6
1933-34 ...	573	12	6	1	264	339	2	11	326	539	574	3,33,273 9 9

(Vide Chapter V).

APPENDIX XXIV.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Sawai Man Guards.

Year.	State Officers.	S. O. Cadets.	Indian officers.	N. C. Os. and men.	Total	Horses.	Actual expenditure.
							Rs. a. p.
1932-33 ...	8	...	...	227	235	2	1,39,857 1 3
1933-34 ...	10	3	2	277	292	3	1,43,053 12 3

(Vide Chapter V).

APPENDIX XXV.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the 2nd Jaipur Infantry.

Year.	State Officers.	Other Commissioned Officers.	N. C. Os and Men.	Chargers	Ponies.	Actual expenditure.
						Rs. a. p.
1932-33 ..	2	10	305	2	Nil.	71,650 12 0
1933-34 ...	3	10	308	2	6	79,009 6 0

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXVI.

*Statement showing the Strength, Cost and Education of the Police
in the Jaipur State for the year 1933-1934.*

Designation.	Number.	Pay.	Cost.	Number able to read and write.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Inspector-General of Police	1	2,017 8 0	2,017 8 0	1	
Deputy-Inspector-General of Police.	1	550 0 0	550 0 0	1	
Superintendent of Police (Special).	1	375 0 0	375 0 0	1	
Do. Do. ...	1	275 0 0	275 0 0	1	
Superintendent of Police (Local).	2	230 0 0	460 0 0	2	
Do. Do. ...	2	230 0 0	460 0 0	2	
Personal Assistant to I.G. Police.	1	240 0 0	240 0 0	1	
C. I. D. Superintendent ...	1	200 0 0	200 0 0	1	
Superintendent, Secret and Political Branch.	1	250 0 0	250 0 0	1	
Probationary Superin- tendent.	1	150 0 0	150 0 0	1	
Police Prosecutor	1	115 0 0	115 0 0	1	
Inspectors ...	3	125 0 0	375 0 0	3	
Do. ...	4	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	
Do. ...	11	90 0 0	990 0 0	11	
Sub-Inspectors	13	70 0 0	910 0 0	13	
Do. ...	20	60 0 0	1,200 0 0	20	
Do. ...	51	50 0 0	2,550 0 0	49	
Clerks	39	..	1,413 14 6	39	Ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.
Head Constables	34	30 0 0	1,020 0 0		
Do. ...	45	25 0 0	1,125 0 0	277	
Do. ...	116	20 0 0	2,320 0 0		
Do. ...	87	15 0 0	1,305 0 0		
Constables	407	13 0 0	5,291 0 0		
Do. ...	603	12 0 0	7,236 0 0	201	
Do. ...	805	11 0 0	8,855 0 0		
Menials	24	..	210 0 0	..	Ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15.
Jamadars and Chowkidars	260	..	2,566 3 6	..	Ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 17.
Allowances to Mounted Police.	216	..	2,615 0 0	..	65 @ Rs. 17 and 151 @ Rs. 10.
Grand Total	2751	..	15,471 10 0		

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX

Statement

Offences.		CASES.														
		Reported	Expunged.	Balance.	Not investigated.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Acquitted as compounded.	Untraced.	In which accused absconding	In which accused declared lunatic.	Discharged on appeal.	In which accused died while pending.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.
Heinous	1933-34	70	6	64	...	64	19	1	...	13	1	...	1	...	13	16
	1932-33	91	5	86	...	86	33	6	...	14	6	...	...	...	10	17
Sections 107, 108 C. P. C.	1933-34	66	1	65	...	65	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
	1932-33	68	1	67	...	67	35	12	...	1	3	...	...	...	13	3
Cattle thefts	1933-34	421	46	375	1	374	53	10	...	210	13	...	...	...	39	44
	1932-33	433	43	390	...	390	73	23	...	225	12	...	...	...	14	43
Ordinary thefts ..	1933-34	815	148	667	23	644	150	40	...	351	9	...	...	...	62	32
	1932-33	933	164	804	95	709	204	78	...	343	9	...	...	...	82	43
Burglary and house-breaking.	1933-34	1005	80	925	3	922	129	13	...	648	...	...	...	...	58	74
	1932-33	1133	97	1041	25	1016	131	57	...	635	1	...	...	...	39	103
Other offences	1933-34	1353	207	1146	18	1123	266	138	...	131	50	...	...	...	451	92
	1932-33	1607	214	1393	8	1385	436	211	...	189	167	1	...	...	261	120
Total	1933-34	3730	498	3242	45	3197	633	207	..	1353	73	...	..	..	642	58
	1932-33	4310	524	3786	128	3653	912	387	..	1457	198	1	..	..	269	334

XXVII.
of Crime.

PERSONS.													PROPERTY.		No. of Cases in which property was stolen.	No. of Cases in which property was recovered.
Arrested.	Released under Section 102 C. F. C.	Sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Acquitted as compounded.	Died.	Declared lunatic.	Absconding.	Discharged on appeal.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.		Stolen.	Recovered.		
													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	...	111	49	15	1	1	...	29	2	43	3		11,445 13 0	388 7 3	25	8
254	9	244	61	15	...	...	...	18	...	168	1		25,234 12 9	3,445 7 9	31	13
78	1	77	40	16	...	...	...	...	...	21	...		...	...	...	...
136	1	135	48	17	...	...	...	...	...	70	...		...	...	...	...
198	4	187	92	41	...	...	...	26	...	54	7		29,461 12 6	16,626 7 0	374	203
177	3	174	100	37	...	...	...	15	...	37	...		32,596 0 9	14,972 1 0	366	169
398	4	387	225	97	...	...	...	26	...	65	7		37,586 12 3	8,232 1 9	642	281
434	5	427	271	108	...	...	...	17	...	48	2		2,11,364 15 3	1,66,013 1 3	694	264
316	3	303	181	54	...	...	...	...	...	68	10		1,71,808 15 3	42,424 13 0	816	219
347	9	334	201	72	...	...	...	3	...	61	4		1,60,167 0 9	20,345 3 9	820	183
1671	20	1607	333	399	2	1	...	75	4	818	44		7,668 8 3	11,879 4 9	41	85
1951	12	1933	694	594	...	...	1	163	...	644	6		8,271 4 6	6,499 9 0	95	88
2775	32	2672	970	622	3	2	...	156	6	1069	71		2,57,961 13 3	79,551 1 9	1898	796
3209	39	3247	1375	843	...	...	1	321	...	1023	13		4,37,634 2 0	2,11,276 6 9	2006	177

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Population in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

	1932-33.							1933-34.						
	CONVICTS.		UNDER TRIAL.		CIVIL PRISONERS.		Total	CONVICTS.		UNDER TRIAL.		CIVIL PRISONERS.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number at the beginning of the year.	801	19	49	1	1	...	871	872	14	97	7	...	...	990
Admission during the year.	1913	42	1132	47	14	..	3148	1825	34	951	47	10	...	2867
Total ...	2714	61	1181	48	15	...	4010	2697	48	1048	54	10	...	3857
Released during the year	1826	46	1033	41	15	...	3011	1727	34	988	53	9	...	2811
Deaths during the year.	16	1	1	..	...	...	18	10	...	1	...	..	...	11
Total ...	1842	47	1084	41	15	...	3029	1737	34	989	53	9	...	2822
Number at the end of the year.	872	14	97	7	...	..	990	990	14	59	1	1	...	1035

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXIX.

Cost of Maintenance of Prisoners in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

				1932-33.	1933-34.
Daily average population	...	...	...	992'38	1031'44
Total cost of feeding prisoners	...	Rs.	...	31,854	Rs. 33,025
Annual average feeding per prisoner	...	"	...	32	" 32
Total cost of clothing prisoners	...	"	...	9,345	" 9,406
Average clothing per prisoner	...	"	...	9	" 9
Total annual expenditure on the jail	...	"	...	97,649	" 1,02,354
Average cost per prisoner	...	"	...	98	" 99
Annual expenditure on raw materials	...	"	...	14,825	" 17,767
Value of manufactured goods	...	"	...	31,677	" 46,440
Profit	...	"	...	13,981	" 15,213
Daily average number of prisoners employed in factory.	...	...	...	511'25	570'44
Average income per prisoner	...	Rs.	...	27	Rs. 27

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement of rainfall.

Name of tahsil.	1933.						1934.												Total.							
	September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.			June.		July.		August.		
	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.		In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	
Sawai Jaipur	5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	2	63	15	71	27	13
Chakan	3	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	88	3	36	8	19	21	37
Amber	8	92	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27	3	93	21	25	41	37
Jamwa Ramgarh	4	33	0	75	...	...	...	...	0	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	86	1	95	16	72	30	19
Torawati	5	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	11	52	7	5	26	73
Batrach	9	85	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	53	3	27	11	41	31	86
Ghalkhawati	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	90	3	9	11	6	25	66
Sambhar	4	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	69	0	92	12	81	21	11
Danta Ramgarh	2	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	2	63	12	63	27	70
Moazzamabad	1	35	0	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	34	12	80	25	25
Malpura	5	19	0	77	...	...	...	...	0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	70	2	35	15	49	30	63
Toda R. & Singh	3	99	0	50	...	...	...	...	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	3	89	17	52	27	67
Novai	6	24	0	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	61	1	36	11	36	22	71
Mundaun	4	87	0	18	...	...	...	...	0	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	67	5	5	13	13	23	1
Ghonsla	6	17	0	35	...	...	...	...	0	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	5	23	11	80	31	74
Mahwa	8	93	1	32	...	...	...	...	0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	1	40	13	91	33	41
Toda Bhim	11	23	0	73	...	...	...	...	0	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	98	7	4	10	30	38	15
Gangapur	3	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	3	72	9	98	21	32

Statement of rainfall—(concluded).

Name of tahsil.	1933.						1934.												Total.									
	September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.			June.		July.		August.				
	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.		In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.			
Wazirpur	4	13	0	30					0	80			1	4					1	20	5	46			11	80	30	71
Nadauti	2	80	0	10					0	8			0	70					4	79	3	91			15	24	27	95
Bamanwas	7	36	0	48									2	75					1	87	6	56			14	11	33	16
Madhopur	13	31											2	12					12	45	6	74			33	61	53	23
Khundar	8	23	0	12	0	35							2	7					6	42	5	0			16	3	38	22
Bonli	6	23											0	90					2	15	8	16			14	3	31	52
Maharna	5	45											1	15					3	46	3	51			19	85	53	12
Dausa	3	67											0	65					3	96	3	39			16	17	27	81
Isabet	12	69	0	63									1	63					1	86	3	63			22	17	12	61
Baawa	14	28											0	85					5	47	1	55			17	15	12	30
Shikrai	13	5	0	43					0	40			1	52					3	72	6	78			8	38	31	28
Kot-Qasim	10	14	0	53					0	30			1	36					1	80	5	26			10	68	30	7

Average of the whole State-31.73 inches.

(Vide Chapter VI.)

APPENDIX XXXI.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Dewani, Eastern Division, in 1933-34.

Particulars of cattle.	Niz. Hindaun.	Niz. Dausa.	Niz. Sawai Madhopur.	Niz. Gangapur.	Niz. Kot- Qasim.	Total.
Bulls ...	158	94	61	84	15	412
Bullocks ...	24244	43836	32611	17312	3116	121119
Cows ...	34428	43779	44534	31506	3563	159810
Calves ...	24187	19464	31798	24913	3343	103705
He-buffaloes ...	481	1038	1057	516	7	3099
She-buffaloes ...	18784	18165	19857	12604	1522	70932
Young buffaloes ...	4634	28456	12517	9239	2227	57073
Sheep ...	15681	18040	11259	5328	822	51130
Goats ...	25666	77762	84741	44998	1726	234893
Horses ...	333	398	384	303	23	1441
Mares ...	422	333	445	296	74	1570
Young horses and mares ...	130	154	51	95	8	438
Mules ..	2	9	5	2	...	18
Asses ...	4152	4272	3116	1837	358	13735
Camels ...	580	1121	790	391	239	3121
Ploughs ...	14418	17462	12568	7702	1483	53653
Carts ...	4222	2446	4697	2916	348	14629
Total ...	172522	276829	260491	160042	18874	888758

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Dewani, Western Division, in 1933-34.

Particulars of cattle.	Niz. Sawai Jaipur.	Niz. Amber.	Niz. Malpura.	Niz. Torawati.	Niz. Sambhar.	Total.
Bulls ...	275	254	86	400	226	1241
Bullocks ...	28600	21603	33630	8285	17838	109956
Cows ...	32400	52312	73690	13045	28125	199572
He-buffaloes ...	925	539	2178	190	609	4441
Calves ...	15050	22527	32904	4050	10941	85472
Sheep ...	7400	29284	130240	14060	26126	207110
Goats ...	27100	86152	99339	24530	25775	262896
Horses and Ponies ...	755	528	1428	4575	260	7546
Asses and Mules ...	5930	1440	1885	1945	1844	13044
Camels ...	240	1175	280	1435	365	3495
Ploughs ...	14500	10835	11633	2834	6798	46598
Carts ...	2300	3904	6672	910	1425	14211
She-buffaloes ...	10300	24669	24271	5830	5550	70620

APPENDIX XXXII.

Prices of food grains in Jaipur City.

Food grains.	1933				1934.							Average for 1932-33.	Average for 1933-34.	
	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.			August.
Wheat	12 0	12 6	12 2	12 6	12 8	12 4	12 10	13 2	12 7	12 4	12 8	12 12	10 0	12 7
Barley	18 5	19 1	19 1	19 12	20 3	19 3	20 2	19 7	19 0	18 2	18 2	18 8	17 8	19 13
Jowar	19 1	20 15	21 8	22 14	23 11	23 0	23 12	24 4	22 6	21 12	20 8	20 2	19 2	21 15
Bajra	17 2	17 8	16 2	17 10	19 3	17 10	19 0	18 9	17 8	17 3	16 0	16 0	16 5	17 7
Maize	16 14	21 10	22 3	23 10	24 7	21 11	23 5	23 8	23 5	20 14	19 8	18 8	17 13	21 10

(Vide Chapter VI.)

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Receipts of Customs Department.

Serial No.	Name of Commodity.	Income during 1932-33. (Sambat 1989)	Income during 1933-34. (Sambat 1990)	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Gur Shakkar	41,150 0 9	41,116 8 9	
2	Sugar	80,314 10 3	84,618 8 6	
3	Ghee	46,141 13 0	1,13,883 6 0	
4	Til-seeds and country oil	8,914 2 0	8,513 3 0	
5	Hides and Skins, (Tanned and Untanned)	24,203 1 0	48,458 12 0	
6	Iron	25,733 5 6	25,004 3 9	
7	Gold	846 8 9	84 5 9	
8	Silver	4,521 15 3	6,772 3 3	
9	Cotton ginned	53,153 9 3	56,399 2 3	
10	Cotton unginned	1,886 6 6	10,528 7 3	
11	Wool	22,451 12 3	19,455 11 6	
12	Cloth fine	2,03,735 2 6	2,07,513 0 0	
13	Coarse cloth with ropes and tapes ...	804 6 0	805 15 0	
14	Foreign yarn	10,275 3 0	9,756 13 9	
15	Cattle	34,527 8 0	41,910 14 6	
16	Goats and sheep, etc.	21,907 0 0	14,884 4 0	
17	Kirana	31,268 15 9	34,867 7 9	
18	Rice	61,735 9 6	63,930 5 0	
19	Zeera	1,06,6 8 12 9	1,33,953 15 6	
20	Khara	11,246 5 0	13,339 10 6	
21	Cotton-seeds and oil cakes	3,601 8 3	2,827 11 9	
22	Babul Bark	1,663 8 0	2,041 4 9	
23	Fire wood	4,461 8 9	2,740 13 6	
24	Coal	9,032 14 3	10,595 5 6	
25	Manihari	78,846 10 3	70,807 14 6	
26	Kerosine Oil (in tins and bulk) ...	20,559 1 0	25,222 13 0	
27	Income from other smaller heads ...	1,20,381 15 0	1,21,661 9 0	
28	Income from other sources	1,28,815 15 6	73,516 1 8	
	TOTAL ..	11,93,997 14 9	12,50,710 7 8	

APPENDIX XXXIV. Roads in Jaipur State, 1933-34.

Serial No.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled Length.		Unmetalled Length.		Total Length.		Remarks.
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
1	Ajmer Road	Sanganir Gate, Jaipur	State Boundary	52	½	...	...	52	½	
2	Agra Road	Ditto	Ditto	75	5	...	...	75	5	
3	Bairath Road	40 miles, Torawati Road	Bairath Tahsil	10	...	2	...	12	0	
4	Bamanwas F. W. Road	11 miles, Gangapur Lalot Road	Bamanwas "	...	...	3	6	3	6	
5	Bas Link Road	10 miles, Agra Road	Bas Railway Station	1	1	...	...	1	1	
6	Bhankri Quarry Road	35 miles, Agra Road	Bhankri Quarry	1	6	...	...	1	6	
7	Banfikui Road	Banfikui Ry. Station	Madhoganj	...	3½	...	...	...	3½	
8	Chaksu Link Road	26 miles, Tonk Road	Chaksu Railway Station	3	...	...	...	3	...	
9	City & Suburbs Road	Within City etc.	Suburbs including	23	7	...	...	23	7	
10	City Khatripura Road	Bund Amant Shah Via Jotwara	Khatripura Via Cavalry Bk to S. E. Bungalow	6	...	...	...	6	...	
11	Durgapura Bund Road	6 miles, Tonk Road	Durgapura Bund	...	2	...	5½	...	7½	
12	Dausa Sawai-Madhupur Road	Dausa	Sawai-Madhupur	61	4	5	4	67	...	
13	Dausa Dagotta F. W. Road	32 miles, Agra Road	Dagotta	3	3	12	7	16	2	
14	Gangapur Bharoti F. W. Road	Gangapur	Bharoti	...	...	27	...	27	...	
15	Gangapur Lalot F. W. Road	Ditto.	Lalot	...	...	23	...	26	...	
16	Gangapur Ry. Station Road	Gangapur Ry. Station	Gangapur Town	...	6	...	...	...	6	
17	Hawa Sarak Jaipur	4 miles, Ajmer Road	Road from Residency to Rambagh	1	½	...	...	1	½	
18	Hindaun Ry. Station Link Road	Hindaun Ry. Station	32 miles, Mandawar-Karnali Road	...	3	...	...	...	3	
19	Hindaun City Road	34 miles, Mandawar Karoli Road	Hindaun City	...	3	...	...	...	3	
20	Hindaun Gangapur F. W. Road	Hindaun	Gangapur	1	...	22	4	23	4	
21	Jhir Ry. Station Link Road	19 miles, Agra Road	Jhir Railway Station	...	4	...	...	...	4	

22	Jhri Rly. Station Link Road	20 miles, Agra Road	Jhri Rly. Station	...	2½	...	...	...	2½
23	Jasthana Bounli F. W. Road	38 miles, Dausa Sawai-Madhupur Road	Bounli Tahsil	...	...	10	4	10	4
24	Jatwara Rly. Station Link Road	26 miles, Agra Road	Jatwara Railway Station	...	1½	...	...	...	4½
25	Kothoon Lalso F. W. Road	Kothoon	Lalsot	...	...	25	...	25	...
26	Mandawar Karauli Road...	Mandawar Cotton Press	Karauli Boundary	...	2	...	...	43	2
27	Malpura Road	Malpura Gate, Sanganer	Malpura	...	6	...	...	46	6
28	Malpura Torri Road	Malpura	Torri	...	1	...	7	7	...
29	Naila Road	9 miles, Agra Road	Nailagarh	...	6½	...	...	3	6½
30	Naraina Malpura F. W. Road	Naraina	Malpura	...	4	33	4	39	...
31	Niwai Rly. Station Link Road	42 miles, Tonk Road	Niwai Railway Station	...	7	...	...	...	7
32	Queen's Road, Jaipur	5 miles, Almer Road	Cavalry Barracks via Jharkhand	...	5½	...	...	1	5½
33	Ramgarh F. W. Road	Jaipur	Ramgarh	...	...	12	4	19	4
34	Raj Mahal Deoli Road	Deolpura	Raj Mahal	...	...	8	...	8	...
35	Sanganer Rly. Station Link Road	Sanganer Town	Sanganer Rly. Station	...	3½	...	...	4	3½
36	Sawai Madhopur Link Road	Railway Station	64 Miles of D. S. M. Road	...	2	...	...	...	2
37	Sawai-Madhupur Pali F. W. Road	Sawai-Madhupur via Boronda	Pali	...	...	19	4	19	4
38	Sawai-Madhupur Khandar F. Road	Boronda	Khandar	...	...	10	4	10	4
39	Sheodaspura Station Link Road	17 miles, Tonk Road	Sheodaspura Rly. Station	...	4	...	...	...	4
40	Sikarai F. W. Road	36 miles, Agra Road	Sikarai Tahsil	...	...	3	...	3	...
41	Sri Madhopur Station Link Road	Sri Madhopur Rly. Station	Thana Town	...	6	...	...	...	6
42	Tonk Road	Sanganer Gate, Jaipur	State Boundary	...	7½	...	...	46	7½
43	Torawati Road	Jaipur	Posta Dalk Bui galow	...	1	...	7	55	...
44	Tonk Deoli Road	Bharana	Panwar (Dolpura)	...	½	...	...	15	½
45	Tori Toda Rai Singh F. W. Road	Tori Bund	Toda Rai Singh	...	3	11	...	14	...
46	Toda Bhim Road	15½ miles, M.K. Road	Toda Bhim	...	2	...	...	9	2
Total					493	235	4	728	6½

(Vide Chapter VIII.)

APPENDIX XXXV.

Receipts of the Jaipur State.

Name of Major Heads.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) SERVICE HEADS.		
1. Land Revenue	42,41,255 7 6	42,74,579 11 6½
2. Tribute	6,63,142 2 6	5,84,659 6 0
3. Matmi	1,53,297 13 9	74,6 0 11 3
4. Customs... ..	11,77,623 12 9	12,53,490 9 8
5. Excise	6,84,968 3 10	7,23,625 1 3
6. Forests	68,191 3 0	67,927 1 6
7. Stamps	3,72,964 1 3	3,62,215 1 9
8. Railways	5,04,770 9 11	5,02,105 2 2
9. Salt	9,00,105 2 3	9,07,122 6 0
10. Interest	18,43,504 8 7	19,22,633 3 1
11. Post Office	56,259 3 0	53,271 1 0
12. Mint	5,804 14 9	6,031 15 6
13. Courts of Law	76,188 8 4	73,583 8 0
14. Jails	78,047 9 3	77,044 12 9
15. Police	3,013 12 9	2,556 2 0
16. Public Works Department	1,39,401 1 8	2,32,599 12 1
17. Mines	1,21,502 2 9	86,237 10 0
18. Electricity	3,38,204 12 4	3,35,953 2 1
19. Scientific, Industrial & Miscellaneous Works	91,363 15 3	75,287 12 6
20. Military	93,480 13 1	1,03,143 9 8
21. Bakshikhana Jagir	7,57,932 5 9	7,45,874 5 8
22. Municipality	81,353 2 6	86,209 9 3
23. Karkhanejat	37,493 13 0	45,577 7 0
24. Miscellaneous	2,97,619 7 7	2,11,376 8 8
Total (Service Heads)	1,27,93,641 11 4	1,28,12,745 13 4½
(b) DEBT HEADS.		
Investments... ..	8,31,371 12 0	...
Deposits	7,83,546 9 11	2,97,376 6 8
Advances	9,77,271 5 5½	13,57,768 7 11½
Total (Debt Heads)	25,72,189 11 4½	16,55,144 14 7½
Total (Service and Debt Heads)	1,53,70,831 6 8½	1,44,67,890 12 0
Opening Balance	39,43,016 4 9	41,59,924 8 9
GRAND TOTAL	1,93,13,847 15 5½	1,86,27,815 4 9

(Vide Chapter VIII).

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Expenditure of the Jaipur State.

Name of Major Head.	1932-33.	1933-34.
(a) SERVICE HEADS.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.
1. Refunds	11,572 12 1	5,349 1 6
2. Assignment and Compensation	53,268 2 6	54,896 7 3
3. Land Revenue	7,22,239 8 1	7,37,604 5 1
4. Customs and Excise	2,32,034 3 6	2,31,418 12 6
5. Forests	37,930 9 3	76,849 6 0
6. Post Office	37,769 2 9	39,355 4 0
7. Mint	6,524 0 9	9,558 8 9
8. General Administration	5,33,670 5 0	5,44,135 0 9
9. Law and Justice	2,70,027 1 10	2,69,091 6 11
10. Registration	2,513 6 6	2,516 7 9
11. Jails	1,52,420 5 8	1,53,759 5 6
12. Police	7,35,677 2 3	7,69,103 9 9
13. Education	5,53,406 13 10	5,98,620 10 3
14. Medical	3,83,059 15 6	3,74,579 4 3
15. Municipality	1,88,026 15 0	1,87,959 11 6
16. Palace	12,05,430 12 0	14,81,930 0 6
17. Military	18,04,483 13 0	18,10,871 11 7½
18. Pensions	3,77,650 10 3	3,81,408 12 5
19. Charity	2,74,860 14 0	2,68,411 6 6
20. Public Works Department	26,32,073 13 6	13,71,010 10 11
21. Mines	33,585 14 7	37,101 11
22. Railways	409 13 6	791 3 9
23. Irrigation	2,22,370 6 3	1,83,615 5 9
24. Electricity	2,55,619 1 9	2,83,137 0 2
25. Scientific, Industrial and Misc. Works	55,926 8 10	57,177 13 8
26. Government Tribute	4,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
27. Karkhanejat	6,36,676 3 10	6,01,084 8 1½
28. Rozindars	98,143 14 3	97,401 8 6
29. Vakalats	18,523 5 0	19,331 15 6
30. Miscellaneous	3,38,690 13 11	1,99,168 3 9
Total (Service Heads)	1,23,38,762 9 2	1,12,42,949 6 5
(b) DEBT HEADS.		
Investment ... ..	...	7,65,031 4 0
Deposits	10,25,373 11 4	1,72,308 4 6
Advances	14,10,997 14 6½	14,91,203 14 5
Capital Expenditure	3,73,739 3 8	3,40,565 15 8
Total (Debt Heads)	23,15,169 13 6½	27,69,129 6 7
Total (Service and Debt Heads)	1,51,53,923 6 8½	1,40,12,078 13 0
Closing Balance	41,59,924 8 9	46,15,736 7 9
GRAND TOTAL	1,93,13,847 15 5½	1,86,27,815 4 9

APPENDIX XXXVII.

(Vide Chapter IX)

Statement showing indoor and outdoor patients, operations performed and expenditure incurred in Medical Institutions, during 1933-1934.

Number.	Name of dispensaries and hospitals.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS.						Expenditure	Operations	REMARKS.
		Out-patients	In-patients.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remain- ing.				
1	Amber Dispensary	7,025	23	13	8	2	...	...	Rs. 1,963	455	
2	Bandikui do.	17,146	27	12	10	2	2	1	1,803	336		
3	Bairath do.	13,521	66	33	18	9	1	...	2,185	166		
4	Bawa do.	10,200	14	8	5	...	1	...	1,849	309		
5	Central Jail Dispensary, Jaipur	...	105	71	16	...	9	10	4,047	108		
6	Chatsa Dispensary	12,233	22	14	8	...	...	...	2,629	405	
7	Chomu do.	13,586	33	19	14	2	...	...	1,905	555	
8	Chitrwa do.	9,029	62	59	1	...	2	...	475	977		
9	Dausa do.	13,734	93	62	14	16	...	1	5,475	709		
10	Gangapur do.	16,040	45	33	5	3	4	...	2,042	509		
11	Goner do.	3,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,784	153	
12	Hindaun do.	10,851	102	63	26	9	2	2	5,185	791		
13	1st Infantry Dispensary, Jaipur	6,599	319	293	2	17	...	17	5,282	21		
14	Itenerating Dispensary	26,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,805	322	
15	Janer Dispensary, Jaipur	25,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,380	662	
16	Jamwa Ramgarh Dispensary	6,524	2	1	1	...	...	...	1,936	157	
17	Jhunjhuan Dispensary	11,292	33	21	5	1	1	2	5,184	404		
18	Khetri do.	31,262	678	459	62	109	19	29	8,720	2,440		
19	Kotputli do.	32,931	163	132	11	6	3	11	3,593	1,072		

APPENDIX XXXVII.—(concluded.)

Number.	Name of dispensaries and hospitals	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS.					Expenditure	Operations.	REMARKS.
		Out-patients.	In-patients.	Cured.	Relieved	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remain-ing.			
16	Loda Rai Singh Dispensary	4,953	11	9	2	..	..	..	Rs. 1,508	310	
17	Loda Bhim do.	14,585	9	5	1	1	2	..	2,293	604	
43	Unara do	9,813	15	12	2	1	..	..	..	442	* Not available.
19	Zenana Hospital, Jaipur	7,757	1,236	727	288	165	38	38	53,750	452	
	Other miscellaneous expenditure not included in the above.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,013	..	
	Total	7,14,593	9,505	6,391	1,634	929	848	233	3,88,274	28,797	

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Expenditure on Education.

Head of Expenditure.	SALARIES.					Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Laboratory.	Library and Furniture.	Scholarships and Prizes.	Examination charges.	Games.	Miscellaneous.	Non-recurring.	Total.
	Year.	Officials.	Clerks.	Menials.	Allowances.										
Direction and Inspection	{ 1932-33	29,708	10,134	2,601	1,375	5,436	3,358	...	...	...	...	...	411	346	53,419
	{ 1933-34	35,959	11,100	2,631	1,200	6,788	2,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	60,532
Maharaja's College	{ 1932-33	63,102	2,036	3,248	863	1,375	1,375	3,798	2,193	1,130	...	1,024	5,478	335	87,303
	{ 1933-34	66,551	3,140	3,369	1,201	...	924	3,763	2,276	1,180	...	...	4,230	7,691	91,611
High and Middle Schools	{ 1932-33	66,335	2,394	3,443	415	...	1,502	451	982	431	...	...	5,191	11,671	91,828
	{ 1933-34	73,260	2,384	4,103	2,741	...	1,267	487	976	496	...	...	784	881	87,877
Sanskrit College and School	{ 1932-33	23,321	708	827	180	...	410	584	141	1,839	...	...	243	806	29,119
	{ 1933-34	22,305	678	836	180	100	462	900	150	2,140	...	...	131	109	27,834
Girls' Schools	{ 1932-33	21,310	1,036	2,761	1,002	...	1,463	...	886	3,172	...	...	1,821	573	34,169
	{ 1933-34	24,175	1,102	3,004	1,030	...	2,193	...	374	3,425	...	...	2,019	4,145	41,240
District Schools	{ 1932-33	1,25,194	...	2,083	...	...	4,576	...	9,563	2,433	...	1,762	3,181	2,200	1,43,799
	{ 1933-34	1,37,332	...	2,092	...	...	4,564	...	11,810	1,260	...	1,751	3,755	...	1,64,793
Training and Normal School	{ 1932-33	6,775	432	753	60	...	373	...	...	12,136	...	...	516	260	21,320
	{ 1933-34	...	446	773	63	...	609	...	...	10,821	...	...	203	917	23,015
Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts.	{ 1932-33	7,931	9,149	1,303	120	...	2,035	...	100	991	...	...	270	...	21,930
	{ 1933-34	8,171	10,414	1,303	120	...	2,231	...	100	1,318	...	...	724	415	21,725
Aid to Pathshalas	{ 1932-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,607	...	20,607
	{ 1933-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,639	...	20,639
Miscellaneous	{ 1932-33	2,371	530	216	...	...	...	...	...	5,316	9,334	2,417	2,336	...	22,490
	{ 1933-34	2,471	540	216	...	...	...	...	...	5,931	9,367	2,492	3,000	...	21,830
Grand Total	{ 1932-33	3,48,130	27,119	17,241	4,015	5,641	15,092	4,833	13,867	27,692	9,324	3,253	39,064	16,913	5,33,017
	{ 1933-34	3,79,072	30,302	18,881	6,534	6,883	14,596	5,180	15,676	26,191	9,367	4,244	35,546	17,703	5,70,182

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.						Private Institutions.					
	Under State Management.			Under Private Management.			Number of Institutions.			Average daily attendance.		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.
Arts College	1	443	435	1	146	124	...	...	106	...	...	...
Sanskrit Colleges and Schools	1	470	454	1	133	122	...	...	105	...	...	...
Secondary Schools, Anglo-Vernacular.	1	418	401	6	326	291	...	...	235	...	...	...
Secondary Schools, Vernacular.	7	1970	1854	40	7475	7085	...	...	5741	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for girls	25	2010	1970	29	7336	7045	...	...	5813	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for girls	25	443	3998	4	471	441	...	...	341	...	...	...
Sanskrit Pathshalas	25	4543	4295	4	454	412	...	...	357	...	...	...
A. V. Primary Schools for boys	1	317	292	8	915	859	...	...	637	...	...	...
Vern. Primary Schools for boys	1	274	262	10	1131	1038	...	...	752	...	...	...
Vern. Primary Schools for girls	1	21	18	61	1584	1521	...	...	959	...	...	...
Technical Schools	1	13	10	1	1537	1531	...	...	117	...	...	...
Training Schools for boys	1	180	173	45	4043	3523	...	...	3137	...	...	...
Training Schools for girls	1	124	162	47	4191	4113	...	...	3223	...	...	...
Night Schools	5	8016	7939	159	3511	5663	...	...	4277	...	...	...
Technical Schools	1	10187	9730	184	6175	6243	...	...	5050	...	...	...
Training Schools for boys	1	541	489	20	1510	1403	...	...	1137	...	...	...
Training Schools for girls	1	570	617	20	1508	1315	...	...	1064	...	...	...
Night Schools	5	57	67	24	24	27	...	...	15	...	...	...
Technical Schools	...	263	255	1	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
Training Schools for boys	1	274	216	24	122	18	...	...	109	...	...	...
Training Schools for girls	1	73	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for girls	2	71	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigenous Schools, (Advanced)	1	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigenous Schools (Elementary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	227	17375	16116	347	22108	20764	...	...	16650	...	...	...
	212	18974	18125	379	21236	22382	...	...	18036	...	...	...

(Vide Chapter XI.)

APPENDIX XL.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

Name of Bera.	1932-33.	No. of posts.	1933-34.	No. of posts.
	Expenditure		Expenditure	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
(1) Bera Arabian	2,427 8 0	28	2,413 8 0	28
(2) Bera Shagird Pasha	34,797 6 0	308	34,593 6 0	303
(3) Bera Purbyian	14,302 14 3	153	14,314 15 0	153
(4) Bera Khawas Chelan	43,602 1 6	326	41,618 8 0	325
(5) Bera Naqqarchian	3,948 2 6	37	4,007 13 6	37
(6) Bera Khyal Khana	3,022 5 9	4	1,541 15 0	4
(7) Gunijan Khana	3,427 10 6	90	23,562 13 0	88
(8) Sileh Khana	4,844 7 6	26	4,595 2 3	26
(9) Bath Khana	18,977 11 3	53	15,086 10 6	53
(10) Pothi Khana	4,253 14 3	30	3,923 14 0	31
(11) Falki Khana	3,741 11 0	39	3,757 5 3	39
(12) Mashal Khana... ..	5,670 5 0	33	4,418 2 3	22